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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF INTOLERANCE AND OF DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RELIGION OR BELIEF

Letter dated 11 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights

I have the honour to forward herein a document on the destruction of Serbian Orthodox churches in the territories of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (of 24 January 1993) prepared by the State Commission on War Crimes and Acts of Genocide of the F.R of Yugoslavia.

I would kindly ask you to transmit the enclosed document to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions of religious intolerance, Mr. A.V. d'Almeida RIBEIRO, and to have your office circulate the document as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, under agenda item 22.

(Signed): Dr. Vladimir Pavicevic
Deputy Head of Delegation of the F.R.Y to the ICFY and Ambassador, Chargé d'affaires a.i of the F.R.Y to the U.N.O at Geneva

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Belgrade, 24 January 1993

STATE COMMISSION FOR WAR CRIMES AND THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Dear Dr. Ghali,

When the State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide was established on March 18, 1992 and in respect to which a notification was communicated through the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia at the United Naitcns, I personally wrote you a letter on June 13 in which I suggested that facts be established in respect to the crimes against humanity and international law in the territory of Yugoslavia. With a view to implementing in an organized manner the Declaration of Fact-Finding Missions by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security (A/Res/46/59, December 9, 1991) I proposed an exchange of views be held in New York. Unfortunately I received no anwer to my letter to this very day.

I enclosed in my letter of June 13, for your information, a copy of the letter sent to the President of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, in which I drew attention to the fact " that cooperation among all those who can contribute to the attainment of unvarnished truth is required, regardless of the perpetrators or the crime" in the interest of establishing the facts as tahey are. I proposed, as the first project, cooperation in the establishment of facts regarding the intentional destruction of Orthodox and Catholic churches as well as those that were demolished as a result of armed conflicts.

A group of experts from Belgrade has issued the publication " The Serbian Orthodox Temples Destroyed by War in 1991 in Serbian Regions in Croatia."

We are informed that a publication has also been issued in Zagreb entitled "War Crimes Against Croatia", on the destruction of Roman Catholic churches.

We suggest that experts from both sides meet and establish the actual facts and reasons underlying the ravaging of Serbian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches in the period 1991-1992. The representatives of international institutions (UNESCO), Serbian Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches could also be invited to attend this gathering.

The joint meeting could be held in Bar in the Republic of Montenegro, where a temple exists in which members of

all three congregations, Serbian Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Mulsim come to pray. If you have some other suggestions for the meeting place we are ready to consider them.

Effective work on this project could represent a useful example of cooperation in the fact-finding efforts regarding other forms of affliction of innocent people in this war.

Unfortunately, this letter too remained without an answer. My expectations were that your initiative would enable the realization of this idea under the auspices of the United Nations, contributing thus to the recognition of the truth in the world and to the mutual understanding of the peoples living in this region.

In such conditions, through you, I am in a position to inform the International Commission of Independent Experts established by the UN Security Council Resolution 780, of the destruction of Serbian Orthodox churches and their devastation in regions in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in which the Serbian people has lived and worked for centuries. It is a matter of "cultural cleansing", the gravest crime of historical and spiritual "ethnic cleansing."

Serbian Orthodox churches in the ethnic and cultural space of the Serbian people within the administative borders of Croatia were created by the reconstruction of much older, often ancient temples destroyed long ago in whirlwinds of war or else devastated by the tooth of time. Built in the XV and XVI centuries, some of them even earlier, as an expression of religious and spiritual needs, these houses of worship made of undurable material have vanished and were inherited, primarily in the form of monumental Serbian-Byzantine and baroque churches during the late XVI,the XVII and until the end of the eighth decade of the XVIII century and somewhat later. They were the works of Serbian architecture with features of the building traditions of those regions, authentic evidence of the long-standing and continuous presence and spiritual life of the Serbian people in that area. Some of the monastery estates and episcopate seats were powerful spiritual centres in which various forms of cultural and artistic activities developed of exceptional significance for the preservation of the etnic, relicious and cultural identity of the Serbian people.

Serbian Orthodox churches in Bosnia-Herzegovina originate from the XV - XX centuries. Their cultural, historical, architectural and artistic values make them a part of the Serbian cultural heritage without which it would lose as a whole its singularity and specificity. A considerable number of Serbian Orthodox monasteries, originating from the XV and XVI centuries represent the pillars of the spiritual life of the Serbian people in Bosnia-Herzegovina,which played a crucial role in the preservation of the ethnic and religious being of the Serbian people. Serbian churches and monasteries in this Republic, of which some contain frescos and icons of exceptional artistic value, are located in the area of four episcopacies:

Dabro-bosanska, Zahumsko-hercegovačka, Zvorničko-tuzlanska and Bihačko-petrovačka, and partly in the region of the Dalmatian eparchy.

Serbian Orthodox temples undoubtedly represent a significant part of the sacral cultural heritage on the soil of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the comprehensive cultural heritage of the Serbian people they represent separate wholes, which regardless of some of their singular traits are all part of and contribute to the great versatility of the overall cultural heritage. The manifold values of these temples, insufficiently studies and known, are evidence of the century old life and creativity of the Serbian people in these geographic regions which make part of the unique culture space of the Serbs. These churches represent authentic proof of the spirituality, building and artistic creativity of the Serbian people.

The monuments of Serbian sacral architecture and art in Croatia in Bosnia-Herzegovina are not only the sources of the knowledge of their indigenousness and original features, but also specific evidence of the mutual influence, cultural inter-relatedness and interlacing of the cultures of peoples which live in the space of Yugoslavia. Knowledge of them gives an insight into the cultural and artistic links of the Serbian people with other peoples and national minorities. These temples as monuments of culture greatly stimulated the establishment of close relations between the Serbian and Croatian peoples and the Muslim population. Unfortunately, the events that took place and that shocked the civilized world require the raising the question of responsibility.

According to the data of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia and the Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church, during the armed conflicts that flared up in Yugoslavia in 1991 the following temples and buildings suferred the following damages:

Destruction outside the zone of war operations	133
Destruction in the zone of war operations	50
Severe damage	103
Minor damage	99
Total	385

Many of these holy places were destroyed or severely damaged in the genocide pogrom carried out by the Ustashi regime of the Independent State of Crotia during World War II from 1941 to 1945. At that time the Serbian Orthodox churches in Osijek, Ilok, Petrinja, Banja Luka, Bihać, Kostajnica, Dubica and other places were destroyed to the ground. A number of Serbian Orthodox temples was burned down together with the Orthodox Christians (In the Serbian Orthodox church in Glina, in July-August 1941, about 700 Serbs were slaughtered and the church burnt down). A large number of Orthodox monasteries in Fruška Gora was also destroyed, and at that time a great number of invaluable cultural and historical objects were devastated and plundered.

It is necessary to underline the fact that a large number of monasteries and churches reconstructed in the 1954-1991 period and of newly built churches is exposed to genocidal destruction of cultural cleansing outside the war operation zone, especially in the regions of the Dalmatinska, Gornjo-karlovačka, Osječko-poljska, Baranjska, Slavonska and Zagrebačko-ljubljanska eparchies.

His Holiness the Serbian Patrirach Pavle sent you a letter in the name of the Serbian Orthodox Church as "a century-old protector of the national and cultural-historical identity of the Serbian people" in which he informed you that "numerous atrocities and war crimes have been committed , and that among the perpetrators are members of Serbian and Croatian peoples, as well as Moslems from Bosnia and Herzegovina", but that it seems that the international community sees only the Serbian perpertrators. The world public noted and condemned the destruction of Dubrovnik, but disregarded the fact that in that same city the Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church was mined, while the building of the Serbian Orthodox parish was burned down; the world public registered the destruction of numerous Catholic churches and Moslem mosques, but did not pay due attention to the destruction of the Orthodox monastery Žitomislić, Memorial Charnel-House in Prebilovci, the Cathedral in Mostar, Bishop's Court and Cathedral in Pakrac, Bishop's Court and Cathedral in Karlovac, Metropolitan's Diocese and the Serbian Orthodox Museum in Zagreb, and many other Serbian sacred places" (The Serbian Patriarch, Sin.No.2475/92).

His Holiness the Serbian Patriarch also informed you by letter that "the regular armed forces of the Republic of Croatia, which was recently recognized by the United Nations, have been, for two months now, attacking not only West Herzegovina and central Bosnia, but also East Herzegovina inhabited only by the civilian Serbian Orthodox population". Using German tanks and modern Western weaponry, the Croatian occupation forces destroy and burn down all Serbian settlements, towns and villages on their way, especially churches and monasteries. To date they have destroyed and burned down the Serbian Cathedral in Mostar and Serbian churches in Čapljina, Metković, Glušci, Opuzen, Gabela, Duvno, Rašćani, Bijelo Polje, Bjeletići, Gornji Hrasan, Ravno, Opličići, Klepci, Prebilovci, as well as churches along the banks of the Neretva in Čelebić, Konjic and Bradina, and a number of smaller Orthodox churches in the region of Popovo Polje and Boban.

"A special crime is the Croatian destruction and burning down of the Serbian Orthodox medieval monasteries Žitomislić (XVI century), Zavala (XV century with frescoes) and burning down of the Memorial Charnel-House of the New Serbian Martyrs in Prebilovci in which bones taken out of the pits into which Croat Ustashi and Fascists threw the Orthodox Serbian population in 1941 were placed last year. The Monastery Duži (from XVIII century) is directly threatened today, while the monastery Tvrdoš (XVI century) which is the seat of the Zahumsko-

Hercegovački Episcope, is exposed to daily shelling, as well as the nearby town Trebinje in which there are 20,000 Orthodox Serbs, 1,500 Moslems and only a few Croat families. This aggression on teh part of the regular Army of the Republic of Croatia threatens the Serbian people in East Herzegovina with genocidal annihilation and total destruction of their homes, holy objects and graves and other locations where Serbian Orthodox churches were torn down were dug over by bulldozers by the Croats (Sin.2229/92).

Grave sufferings were inflicted on some priests and dignitaries of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Slavonian Episcope Lukian was held prisoner and tortured for some time. The Zagrebačko-ljubljanski Metropolitan Jovan, whose seat in Zagreb was destroyed by mines, was exposed to humiliation and had to flee Zagreb. Other Serbian Orthodox Episcopes from the area of Croatia also had to leave their residencies, which was not the case with the Roman-Chatolic Bishops in the regions under Serbian administration. They were captured and tortured and some of them died under torture. A number spent longer periods in Croatian and Moslem detention camps where they were tortured and traumatised, humiliated and sexually abused, and were saved only owing to the exchange of prisoners.

Genocide against the Serbian people is continued through the forceful conversion of the Orthodox population into Catholicism. During World War II about 550 thousand Orthodox Serbs from the territory of the Independent State of Croatia , who have escaped genocide or the expulsion to Serbian territory under German occupation, were converted by force into Catholicism. As a precondition for the enrolment of children in schools, for acquiring a certificate of citizenship ("domovnica") the members of the Serbian Orthodox faith are required to submit proof that they have been baptised in the Roman Catholic church. According to the compiled data, two forms of devastation and destruction of Serbian Orthodox temples and buildings of national and religious have been established.

During the war operations churches were destroyed as the target of artillery and mortar shelling. As a result of violations of the International Treaty on the Protection of Cultural and Historical Buildings under conditions of Armed Conflicts, the explosive and incendiary devices and grenades targeted on churches or their immediate surroundings caused fires in which iconostases and other valuables in their interior were burnt; the facades of temples and entire wings were badly damaged in the detonations by shell fragments and shrapnels. Many churches were left without their steeples, roofs and arcades, and with their window panes smashed. Certain temples were hit several times by mortars and rifle bullets which damaged their facades and roofs. Destruction of Orthodox temples was not only a result of armed clashes but frequently the very purpose of undertaking such operations. A number of Orthodox churches and their steeples were used by Croat and Muslim formations as mortar and sniper nests to open fire, kill and wound a large number of Serbs. In order to

silence those nests, the steeples had to become the target of artillery and mortar shelling and were damaged as a result.

The crime of genocide was the destruction of Serb Orthodox temples, graveyards and other national-religious monuments in the areas that were not engulfed in armed clashes. It was a deliberate crime of genocide involving the destruction of centuries-old vestages of Serb Orthodox past in the space of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Certain churches were mined several times and eventually demolished to eradicate any traces of their existence there. St. Spiridon Church at Petrinja was mined three times and razed to the ground. The Croatian authorities in Mostar engaged a specialized enterprise to raze the Cathedral of Holy Trinity with precious old icons it had housed for centuries.

In the very centre of Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, the residence of Zagreb and Ljubljana Archbishop Jovan was mined, the Church museum was demolished and all archival documents, icons dating from the 16th and 17th centuries, 14th to 16th century manuscripts were destroyed along with the books printed by Božidar Vuković's printing-house in 1521, registries of donors and deceased brethren of the Lepavina Monastery from 1706 to 1803, the icons of Viktorosa from 1674, those by Ostoja Mrkojević from 1692 and other valuables.

There is a ghostly air about Orthodox buildings and institutions at Pakrac - the seat of the Slavonian eparchy in Croatia - following the looting of all cultural-historical valuables and old pieces of art which had been created over the centuries. The fate of the invaluable collections of icons in Zadar and Dubrovnik and the treasuries in Karlovac and Šibenik is unknown. At the time when the churches in Croatia were destroyed and set on fire, the archives holding valuable historical records on the past life of Serbs in those areas were deliberately and systematically destroyed. Birth and death registries , many of which dating from the first half of the 18th century, were deliberately destroyed in order to eradicate the traces of Serb presence in this Republic.

The Orthodox monastery Žitomislić by Mostar built in the 16th century - the largest shrine of Herzegovina Serbs - was set on fire in 1941 by Croatian ustashis. The entire fraternity of eight monks were murdered and thrown into a pit at Vidonja. The same monastery was subjected to arson once again in June 1992 by Croatian regular units diuring their aggression against Serb villages in Eastern Herzegovina.

At that time ,the Croatian regular forces further expelled from the region of Eastern Herzegovina the entire Serb population setting over twenty Orthodox churches on fire.Also burnt down was the Serb village of Prebilovci by Čapljina where Croatian ustashis had committed a horrendous crime of genocide in 1941 by killing 861 out of about 1000 inhabitants,mostly women, children and old men; in the course of only one day, 6 August 1941, the ustashis threw about 500 children, young girls and women

into the nearby pit at Šurmanci after having tortured and raped them in front of their mothers' eyes.

The world has not been informed about the ethnic and cultural cleansing of the Serb Orthodox population, churches and graveyards. The world is ignorant of the fact that at the Serb village of Prebilovci a charnel house was mined holding the mortal remains of several thousands of Serb victims of Ustashi crimes of genocide,who had been buried during a ceremony officiated by His Holiness Serbian Patriarch Pavle on 4 August 1991!

The specific data on the destruction of churches and graves, devastation of cultural and historical monuments forms an integral part of the present report drawn up on the basis of information gathered by the competent parochial priests and bishops and communicated in writing as their reports to the Holy Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church (by Zagreb and Ljubljana Archbishop Jovan; Slavonian bishop Lukijan; Zahumlje-Herzegovinian bishop Atanasije Jevtić, Ph.D; Dalmatian bishop Nikolaj; Upper Karlovac bishop Nikanor; Osječko Polje and Baranja bishop Lukijan; Zvornik-Travanj bishop Vasilije and by others). Expert accounts including a multitude of data and photographic evidence on the condition of churches ravaged in 1991 in the areas of Serb Krajina, Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem were prepared by expert teams at the Republican Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia, the Historical Museum of Serbia in Belgrade, the Vojvodina Archives in Novi Sad, the Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Belgrade and by others.

Dr Milan Bulajić
State Commission Secretary

THE ZAGREB-LJUBLJANA EPARCHY, ZAGREB

ZAGREB

The Zagreb-Ljubljana Orthodox Eparchy Archbishop's Residence, at No. 4, former Prilaz JNA Str.; constructed after architect Kun Vajdman's design in 1886-1887. According to the report of 5th December 1992, the Residence was blown up on 11th April 1992.

ZAGREB

The Serbian Orthodox Church Museum at the Zagreb-Ljubljana Archibishop's Residence

The Museum was established on 23rd October 1981.
Exibits on ground floor have been on permanent display, with the ground floor slightly adapted for this purpose, in six premises altogether, the area covering 423 sq.m.The largest part of the items on display consists of church art valuables looted by the Ustashes in World War II. It was only in 1983, after having received many requests, that Croatia returned these valuables back to the devastated Serbian Ortodox Church. The valuables on display included mainly icons (67) painted between the 16th and the 19th centuries, works by Serbian, Russian and Cretan icon painters;metal ecclesiastical items (30) and textile fabrics (11). Worship service manuscripts, dating from the 13th to the 18th centuries, liturgy books printed in Venice, Vienna and Moscow, charters issued by Austrian Emperors and Duke Jovan Besaraba of Moldavia (15), were of particular artistic, scientific and historical value. The first worship service book in the Serbian-Slav language produced in Croatia was also among the exhibits.

The manuscript of the Gospel written in Varaždin in 1454,and commissioned by Catherine Cantacuzenus. (Two parchment manuscripts of the Gospel dating back to the 13th century are among the oldest Museum treasures).

- On 11th April 1992, at 22.45 hrs., in downtown Zagreb, the Serbian Orthodox Archbishop's Residence and the Zagreb-Ljubljana Eparchy Museum were blown up when dozens of kilograms of explosive blew apart the church art treasures and other historical items which bore witness to the Serbs' spiritual, cultural and creative talents in evidence in what was once the old Marchian Eparchy established back in the 16th century.

ZAGREB

Nunnery of Saint Petka, at Črnomerc, endowment by Djura Avirović, built in 1866. Report dated 5th December 1992: On several occasions the monastery was broken into.

ZAGREB

The Church of Our Lord's Holy Transfiguration

- The temple suffered damages in 1991, not as a consequence of any direct war operation. It was broken into in the night of 27-28th January 1991. Its north gate was razed and a part of its inventory damaged. Threatening graffiti are continuously written on the Temple walls.

- The Temple suffered damage in 1991, not as a consequence of any direct war operation, on 28th June, i.e. the Serbian national Day, St. Vitus's Day (Vidovdan). Stained-glass windows were stoned, glass on the notice-boards was demolished. After that, the Temple was broken in. Metal door rods were pulled out, the church furniture was demolished, other articles were thrown around.-

BJELOVAR

Saint Trinity Cathedral, 1784-1792

- The church was razed, a machine-gun nest was fixed in its belfry. The church interior was demolished.

The parish home, adjacent to the Temple, was also razed, demolished and looted.

BOLČ NEAR VRBOVAC

St. Archangels Michael & Gabriel Church, built in 1795, renovated in 1824. The Church is ranked in the first category.

It was damaged in 1991, not as a consequence of direct war operations. An explosive device was thrown into the west-side Temple gate. The interior of the Temple was damaged, all the way to the altar area.

VARAŽDIN

St. George's Church, built in 1884. Its iconostasis dates from 1795.

- In 1991, on two occasions, the church gate was drenched with gasoline, and an explosive agent was thrown inside. During the second assault, the church was damaged at the west gate. One ornamental column at the entrance door was torn out. Graffiti: "This is Serbia" was written on the gate. It was whitewashed later.

VELIKA BARNA

St. Mark's Church, built in 19th century.
- In 1991, the church was damaged by bullets.

VELIKA MUČNA

St. Archangel Michael Church, built in 1740.
Report dated 26th December 1992: On 24th and 25th December 1992, the church was damaged due to an explosion in the church interior.

VELIKA PERATOVICA

St. Petka Church, built in 1709.
- The church suffered damage, it was renovated after World War II.
It was damaged again in 1991.

VELIKA PISANICA

St. Lazar's Church, 18th century (1713)
The iconostasis was painted by Jovan Četirović-Grabovan, in the 18th century.

During the 1941-1945 war, all the church inventory (the iconostasis, the books and religious service vessels) was destroyed, only the church walls and the big belfry remained, but with no roof . After the war, the church was rebuilt, as well as the parish home.

In 1991, the Parish Home was mined, the temple damaged for the second time. The tin belfry was also damaged .

VELIKI GRDJEVAC

St. Trinity Church, built in 1752 (renovated in 1833)
- In 1991, damaged on several occasions. Graffiti written on the front side: THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA, DEATH TO THE SERBS"

VELIKI ZDENCI

Church consecrated to the Building of the Holy Cross, built in 1744, renovated in 1847.

- In the 1941-1945 war, the temple suffered massive damage, mostly due to the felling down of the roofing.

- The church was damaged in 1991. It served as a machine-gun nest to the Croatian Ministry of the Interior. The belfry cross was torn down. The priest's home was mined, all compound buildings looted.

GLOGOVAC

St. George's Church, built in 1760.
- In 1991, an explosive device was thrown on its gate. Minor damage.

GRABOVNICA

St. Vido Church, built in 1752
In 1991, it was damaged, its windows broken. In 1971, Croatian scouts destroyed its iconostasis and wrote graffiti on its walls.

GRUBIŠINO POLJE

St. George's Church, built in 1773-1775. Renovated in 1820.
- In the 1941-1945 war, it was destroyed by the Ustashe. Seven old manuscripts and several icons were demolished also.
- The temple was renovated in the post-war period.
- In 1991, the temple was sealed off by the Croatian Police force. The Parish home was sealed off as well on August 15th 1991. Afterwards, the temple was no more operational.

DONJA KOVAČICA

St. Mary Magdalene Church, built in 1763, of wood.
- In 1991, the church was partly demolished. It had been awarded the Hague Convention sign.

DONJA RAŠENICA

Church of Our St. Lady's Assumption, built in 1709, of wood.
- In 1991, the temple was mined and completely destroyed, even though it had been awarded the Hague Convention Sign. Anonymous individuals seized the church inventory, drenched in with gasoline and burned it completely.

JAVOROVAC

The Church of 318 Barefoot Fathers, built in 1927.
In 1991, the church was damaged.

KABO, near Bolča

St. Nicola's Church, built in 1760. Damaged in the 1941-1945 war. Completely renovated.
- In 1991, the church was damaged by machine-gun fire.

KOPRIVNICA

St. Trinity Church, built in 1791-1795. Iconostasis, consisting of thirty icons, was built in 1810.
In 1941-1945, the temple was damaged by the ustashi and renovated in the post-war period.
In 1991, its windows were broken, its iconostasis damaged.

KRIŽEVCI

St. Sava Church, built in 1902
- In 1991, the church was damaged - its windows smashed, its gutters torn.

KUPINOVAC

Church of Holy Mother, built in 1740.
- In 1991, the church was damaged: its door was burned, and it is in a dilapidated condition.

MALA TREŠNJEVICA

Church of 318 Holy Barefoot Fathers, built in 1772.
- In 1991, the church was mined, its interior completely destroyed.

MALI GRDJEVAC

St. Dimitrius' Church, built in 1760.
- In 1991, the parish home was destroyed, the church was invaded, plundered and demolished.

MALI ZDENCI

Church log cabin, consecrated to the Birth of our Holiest Lady, built in 1761; shingle roofed.
- In the 1941-1945 period, the temple suffered some damage, and the church furniture and worship service objects were mostly destroyed . The church was renovated after World War II.
- In 1991, the temple was damaged, but not as a consequence of any direct war operation. It was razed and demolished on 5th October 1991. The icons were taken away or broken.

NARTA

St. George's Church, built in 1770
- In 1991, the church was damaged by machine-gun fire, the parish home was looted and damaged.

RASTOVAC

St. Dimitrius Church, built in 1700. Renovated in 1760. The church was proclaimed an "O" category memorial.
- In 1991, the church was put on fire and thoroughly burned down.

SEVERIN

St. Apostles Peter and Pavle Church, built in 1770.
- In 1991, the church was damaged, it is in a dilapidated condition.

SIBENIK

Church built in 1936
- In 1991, it was demolished and looted.

SISAK

Sveta Petka Gradjanska Church, built in 1895, renovated in 1934.

St. Petka's chapel is in the parish home. Between 1941 and 1945, the church was put on fire and burned by the Ustashe.
- In 1991, the temple was damaged, not as a consequence of any direct war operation. In the night between July 14 and 15 1991, the church was damaged, since an explosive device had been thrown into the main gate. The interior of the temple was demolished. On several occasions, graffiti intimidating the believers were written on the walls. The parish home was razed also.

SRIJEDSKA

The Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice Church, built in 1722. The iconostasis was made in 1769.
- The church was damaged in 1991.

SERBIAN CHAPEL

St. Georgije Church, built in 1734, renovated in 1826.
Renovated again in 1977.
- In 1991, the church was damaged, the parish home mined; only the walls remained .

STUPOVAČA

St. Dimitrije's Church, built in 1768. Renovated in 1848.
-The church was mined at the end of 1992, the parish home was looted.

TURČEVIĆ POLJE

Arhidjakon Stefan Church, built in 1751.
- In 1991,the church was damaged, razed and demolished.

ČADJAVAC

Sv. apostol Toma Church, built in 1746.
- During the 1941-1945 war, when the church was used as a partisan reconnaissance mission, it was bombed.
It waa recently renovated.
In 1991, the church was damaged; it can no longer serve as a place of worship.

ZAHUM-HERZEGOVINA EPARCHY - MOSTAR

BIJELO POLJE
Sv. Vaznesenje Temple, built in 1865 - burned down.

BIJELO POLJE
Church parish - burned down in 1992

BJELETIĆI
Village Temple torn down in 1992.

BLAGAJ
Sv. Vasilija Ostroškog Temple, built in 1892, partly damaged in 1992

BRADINA
Sv. Vaznesenja Temple, built in 20th century, torn down in 1992.

BOGODOL
Sv. Petar and Pavle Temple, 20th century, partly damaged in 1992.

BAŠIĆI
The Village Temple, damaged in 1992.

GADJELA
v. Uspenja Temple, 19th century, partly damaged in 1992.

GLUŠCI
Sv. Apostola Temple, built in 19th century, partly destroyed in 1992.

GORNJE HRASNO
Sv. Jovanja Temple, built in 1849, partly destroyed in 1992.

GREBCI
Village Temple, 20th century, partly damaged in 1992.

DUVNO
St. Nikola's Temple, built in 1864, burned in 1992.

DUBROVNIK
Sv. Blagoveštenja Temple, built in 19th century, partly damaged in 1992.

DUBROVNIK
The Red House and the Serbian Orthodox Church Museum, mined and burned in 1992.

KLEPCI
Sv. Bogorodice Temple,(?), 17th century, torn down in 1992.

KONJIC
Sv. Vasilija Velikog Temple, built in 1886, partly destroyed in 1991.

KREMENA
Sv. Spiridon's Temple, built in 1862, massively damaged in 1992.

KREMENA
Serbian Ortodox Cemetery, 18th/19th century, completely demolished.

KIJEV DO
The Village Temple, partly damaged in 1992.

DUŽI MONASTERY, church renovated in 19th century, abandoned, the nuns moved to the Dobrićevo monastery in 1992.

ŽITOMISLIĆ MONASTERY, Sv. Blagovesti Church, built in 16th century; in 1941, the Ustashe demolished the home, the monks were thrown into a pit; in 1992, the church was torn down, the parish home was partly destroyed.

THE TVRDOŠ MONASTERY, 16th century, the church was renovated in 20th century, shelled, but not hit.

METKOVIĆ
St. George's Temple, built in 1849/1851. The Croatian authorities demolished it, not in any direct war operation, and damaged the graves in the churchyard in 1992.

MOSTAR
Sv. Trojice Cathedral, built between 1863 and 1873, the largest Orthodox church in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in 1992, the Croatian authorities mined the church and completely demolished it, not as a consequence of any direct war operation.

MOSTAR
Stara Crkva Sv. Bogorodice, renovated in 1833. In 1992, the church was destroyed, all its icons and other old valuables destroyed.

MOSTAR
Zahumsko-hercegovački Vladika Palace, 19th century, partly torn down in 1992.

OPLIČIĆ
The Village Temple, 19th century, razed in 1992, not as a consequence of any war operations.

VELIČANI (Popovo Polje)
Sv. Arhandjel Mihajlo's Old Temple, built in 17th century, renovated in 19th century, exterior damaged by shrapnels, and bomb fragments, interior partly damaged in 1992.

VELIČANI (Popovo Polje)
Velikomučenika Memorial Chapel. Shells fell around the chapel, damaged the front wall and broke window-glass in 1992.

ZAVALA (Popovo Polje)
The Monastery with frescoes dating from 1618, work of the greatest Serbian 17th century painter - Georgije Mitrofanović. The Monastery was damaged and desecrated in 1992.

PREBILOVCI
Memorial Chapel of Serbian Martyrs housing the bones of Serbian victims thrown into pits in 1941. Mined deliberately, blown up in 1992.

PODOSOJE
The Village Temple, 20th century, partly damaged in 1992.

RAVNO
The Village Temple, 19th century, torn down in 1992.

RAŠĆANI AT DUVNO
The Village Temple of St. Vavedenje, built in 19th century, burned in 1992.

SLIVNICA
The Village Temple, built in 19th century, partly damaged in 1992.

TREBINJE
The Cathedral, built in 19th century, three windows and roof hit by shell fragments in 1922.

TRIJEBANJE
St. Nicola's Church, renovated by Radoje Hrabren in 1534. The frescoes painted in latter part of 16th century, slightly damaged in 1992.

ČAVAŠ
The Village Church, damaged.

ČVALJINA
St. Djordje's Church, built in 1912, damaged in 1992.

ČAPLJINA
The Hristovog Vaznesenja Temple, built in 1911. The Temple was completely torn down, the area bulldozed, thus wiping out evidence that any Serbian church ever existed there.

* Report dated 6th August 1992: "At the Bobani Hill, already occupied by the Croatian forces, where no Croats have lived, all Serbian villages and churches were burned and destroyed."

ZVORNIČKO-TUZLANSKA EPARCHY - TUZLA

BOSANSKA BIJELA
The Temple "Vaznesenje Gospodnje", 1936,

The temple was deliberately destroyed and burned down outside the zone of war operations. Parish Home - torn down.

BOSANSKI BROD /3 photographs - photo documentation/
The Church "Pokrov Presvete Bogorodice", 1890,
- 1941-1945 Partially damaged in bombing.
- 1992 Mined and torn down on purpose not in battle. Parish Home torn down.

BOSANSKI LUŽANI
The Church "Sv.Petar i Pavle, 1928 (Photograph)
At the time of Serbian-Orthodox Christmas fire was set to the Church

BOSANSKI LUŽANI - 2 photographs (photo-documentation).
The Temple "Svi Sveti", XX century
- 1992 Mined and deliberately torn down outside the zone of war operations. Parish home destroyed.

BOSANSKI MILOŠEVAC
The Temple "Sv. Nikolaj", consecrated in 1906

Partly damaged in 1992.

BOSANSKI ŠAMAC
The Church "Sv. Dimitrije, 1937
Partly damaged in 1992.

BUKVIK
Parish Home, built in 1971, destroyed in 1992.

VELIKA BRUSNICA
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice", dates back to 1930
Burnt down 1941-1945, fire set to it in 1992. The fire destroyed all valuables in the interior.

VINSKA (Photograph)
The Church "Sv. Ilija", 1938, Church "Filijalna",
Mined and deliberately torn down outside the zone of war operations.

VINSKA
Graveyard Chapel, XX century
- 1992 The degree of the damage makes holding religious services impossible, it was damaged deliberately outside the zone of war operations.

VINSKA (one photograph)
The Church "Rodjenje Presvete Bogorodice, consecrated in 1933,
- 1992 Shot at with mortars and burnt in 1992. The interior burned down and destroyed. The parish home torn down.

VRELA
The Church "Ognjena Marija" 1991
- 1992 Deliberately destroyed outside the zone of war operations.

GNIONICA
The Church "Sv. Car Lazar", 1927
Deliberately destroyed in 1992, outside the the zone of war operations, mined.

GORNJI SVILAJ (two photographs)
The Church built in 1975
Destroyed by mining in june 1992 - not even consecrated.

GRADAČAC
The Temple "Sv. prorok Ilija", 1887
Deliberately destroyed outside the zone of war operations. Parish home built in 1882 also destroyed.

GRAPSKA /SRPSKA/
The Church "Vaznesenje Gospodnje", consecrated in 1894.
Partly damaged in 1992.

DERVENTA (five photographs)
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1855
Mined and deliberately destroyed outside the zone od war operations on June 4, 1992. The parish home torn down.

DONJA DUBICA
The Church "Presveta Bogorodica" dating from 1911
- 1941-1945 Destroyed by Ustashe in 1944
- 1991 Renovated.
- 1992 Damaged so that holding religious services is made impossible. The interior destroyed (burned down).

DRINJAČA
The Temple "Sv. mučenik djakon Avakum", 1969
- 1992 Partly damaged. The parish home also partly damaged.

DUBNICA
The Church "Sv. Joakim i Ana", 1989
- 1992 Deliberately destroyed and fire set to it outside the zone of war operations. The parish home pulled down.

ŽLEBAC
The Temple "Presveta Bogorodica", consecrated in 1912.
- 1992 Partly damaged in 1992.

ZBORIŠTE (1 photograph)
The Church "Sv. Nikola", XX century,
- 1992 Intentionally destroyed outside the zone of war operations. The assembly place of the Chapel mined.

JASENICA
The Church "Sv. Petar i Pavle", 1989.
- 1992 Intentionally destroyed outside the zone of war operations.

JEGINOV LUG
The Church just built, not consecrated yet,
- 1992 Pulled down and burnt outside the zone of war operations.

KLADANJ
The Church"
- 1941-1945 Destroyed, renovated after the II World War.
- 1992 Intentionally pulled down outside the zone of war operations.

KOSTREŠ
The Church "Ognjena Marija" 1940.
- 1992 Intentionally demolished outside the zone of war operations.

KOSTREŠ (4 photographs - photo documentation)
The Graveyard Chapel", new unconsecrrated.
- 1992 Intentionally destroyed outside the zone of war operations. The chapel and the graveyard in Kostreš mined.

KREČANE
The Village Church XX century.
- 1992 Intentionally demolished outside the zone of war operations.

KRNIĆI
The Village Church, XX century
- 1992 Deliberately detroyed outside the zone of war operations.

LIJEŠĆE
The Church "Preobraženje Gospodnje" (2 photographs) - photo documentation

The Temple "Silazak Svetog Duha", the end of the XIX century.
- 1992 In June Damaged, in October - mined and deliberately pulled down outside the zone of war operations. The parish home burnt and destroyed.

LONČARI
- The Church
The village Temple, XX century.
- 1992 Partly damaged.

LUŽANI
The New Church "Svi Sveti", 1970.
- 1992 Demolished.
The old and the new church and the cemetary in Lužani - ref. "Crkve spaljene i minirane".

LUPLJANICA
The Village Church, XX century.
- 1992 Partly damaged.

MAGLAJ
The Church "Sv. prorok Ilija" , 1990.
- 1992 Intentionally demolished outside the zone of war operations. The parish home built in 1927, pulled down in 1992.

MAJEVAC
The temple "Pokrov Presvete Bogorodice",1963.
- 1992 Damaged to the extent that religious services cannot be held.

MALA BRUSNICA
The Church "Rodjenje Bogorodice", 1936.
- 1992 Destroyed.

MLADIKOVINE
The Village Church, XX century.
- 1992 Partly damaged.

MODRIČA (3 photographs)
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1868
- 1941-1945 - Suffered partial damage, renovated in 1984, hit by grenades during the initial battles and burnt outside the zone of war operations. The parish home burned down.

NOVI GRAD (2 photographs)
The Temple "Sv. apostoli Petar i Pavle", 1939.
- 1992 Damaged to the extent which makes religious services impossible. The parish home damaged. (The Church was shelled and burnt).

OBUDOVAC
The Temple "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice", consecrated in 1882.
- 1992 Partly damaged.

OLOVO
The Parish Home, 1969.
- 1992 Partly damaged.

ORAŠJE
The Church "Sv. Georgije", 1991.
- 1992 Demolished.

PODGAJEVI
The Church "Silazak Sv. Duha", 1910, recently renovated.
- 1992 Intentionally demolished outside the zone of war operations.

PODNOVLJE
The Temple "Silazak Sv. Duha"
- 1992 Partly damaged.

POŽARNICA
The Church "Vaznesenje Gospodnje", 1896.
- 1992 Intentionally demolished outside the zone of war operations. The parish home in Požarnica was torn down.

POLJE
The Church "Pokrov Presvete Bogorodice", XX century.
- 1992 Intentionally demolished outside the zone of war operations.

POTPEĆ
The New Church, unconsecrated yet.
- 1992 Destroyed.

PRIBOJEVIĆI
The Village Church, XX century.
- 1992 Deliberately destroyed outside the zone of war operations. The "Sveti Sava" Home also damaged.

RASTOŠNICA
The Temple "Sv. knez Lazar srpski", 1972.
- 1992 Damaged to the extent which makes religious services impossible.

SASE
The Monastery Church "Sv. Petar i Pavle", XX century.
- 1992 Damaged to the extent which makes religious services impossible. The Monastery quarters were also damaged.

SJEKOVAC
The Church "Sv. Ognjena Marija", 1980.
- 1992 Intentionally destroyed outside the zone of war operations.

SREBRENICA
The Temple "Pokrov Presvete Bogorodice", 1903.
- 1992 The Church was mined and intentionally destroyed outside the zone of war operations. The parish home dating from 1936 - destroyed.

SREBRENICA
The Cemetary Church "Sv. arhandjel Mihailo', built in 1971.
- 1992 Mined and intentionally pulled down outside the zone of war operations.

TEŠANJ
The Parish Home, XX century.
- 1992 Partly damaged.

TUZLA
The Bishop's Mansion, XX century.
- 1992 Partly damaged and plundered.

TUZLA
The Temple "Saborni - Uspenje Bogorodice", consecrated in 1882.
- 1992 Partly damaged .

TUZLA
The Temple "Sv. velikomučenik Georgije na Trnovcu", consecrated in 1900.
- 1992 Partly damaged by grenades.

TUZLA
The Administration Building of the Parish, 1925.
- 1992 Damaged by grenades .

FAKOVIĆI
The Parish Home "Sv. apostol Toma", consecrated in 1891.
- 1992 Partly damaged.

CERIK
The Temple "Sv. Jovan Bogoslov" 1955.
- 1992 Intentionally demolished outside the zone of war operations .

CEROVICA
The Temple "Sv. Apostol Petar i Pavle", 1892.
- 1992 Partly damaged.

ŠETIĆI
The temple "Sv. Ilija", 1974.
- 1992 Partly damaged. The parish home which was built in 1974 - damaged.

BANJALUČKA EPARCHY - BANJA LUKA

JAJCE (6 photographs - photo documentation)

The church "Uspenje Presvete bogorodice, built 1930-1937
- 1941-1945 - Suffered minor damages. Serbs were emprisoned in it.
- 1992 - Mined in the night between October 10 and 11. It is impossible to hold services in it.

BIHAĆKO-PETROVAČKA EPARCHY

BOSANKSA BOJNA
The Church
The Report of January 15, 1993 - according to the verbal testimony of the Eparchy Bishop - damaged.

GATI
The Church
The Report of January 15, 1993 - according to the verbal testimony of the Bihaćko-Petrovački Bishop, Hrizostom, it is controlled by Moslem authorities.

KRUPA
The Church
The Report of January 15, 1993 - according to the verbal testimony of Bishop Hrizostom, it is damaged.

LIVNO
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice"
- 1992 - Fire was set to the Church tower by incendiary bullets; the Church itself was not destroyed, but it was heavily damaged; the main icons from the iconostasis were taken away by the Roman Catholic Priest. The charnel house was demolished and ruined. The parish home was plundered and demolished.

OSTRADAK
The Church
The report of January 15, 1993, according to the verbal testimony of the Bihaćko-Petrovački Bishop, Hrizostom - it is controlled by Moslem authorities.

RUJNA (A village near Livno)
The church
The report of January 15, 1993 - according to the testimony of Bishop Hrizostom - it was burned down last autumn 1992.

GORNJOKARLOVAČKA EPARCHY - KARLOVAC

BRINJE
The Church "Filijalna" of the Lučani village, XIX century
- 1991 - The front and the south facade damaged by grenades. The western side of the roof frame also demolished.

VOJNIĆ
The church "Sv. Vaznesenje Gospodnje", 1882
- 1941-1945 - The church was burned down by the Ustashe. It was not been renovated after the II World War.
- 1991 - Partly damaged.

GLINA
The Temple "Rodjenje Presvete Bogorodice, 1826
- 1941-1945 - The Temple was burned down and completely torn down by the Ustashe. Serbian population had previously been subjugated to a dreadful massacre in it. Next to the old Church, a new temple was built.
- 1991 - The facade was damaged by mine fragments which fell in the vicinity of the temple.

GLINSKA POLJANA
The Church "Vaznesenje Gospodnje", 1896
-1941-1945- The church was turned into a Roman Catholic Church, and the population converted by force.
- 1991 - The temple was completely destroyed outside the zone of war operations. It was mined by Croatian saboteurs on October 8, and the iconostasis and the furniture were all destroyed on the occasion.

(levelled to the ground)

GOMIRJE
The Monastery dating from 1602, known for its icon-painting school in the world historical cultural heritage
- 1941-1945 - The Ustashe stole the icons and took them to Zagreb, where they still are.
- 1991-1992 - There is no reliable evidence about the state of the monastry (we have no report about it.)

GORNJA VRHOVINA
The Church "Sv. Nikola" dating from 1776
- 1991 - A shell fell close by and the front of the temple was damaged.

GOSPIĆ
The Church "Sv. Georgije", 1758
- 1941-1945 - The temple was torn down, and the iconostasis completely destroyed. A large number of Serbs were killed in the temple.
- 1964 - A new temple was built in the same place.
- 1991 - The report of October 2, 1991. "The Church was destroyed, and the Parish Home too."

DUBICA
The Church "Silazak Svetog Duha", dating from 1805
- 1991 - According to the report, the church is partly damaged. The parish home was demolished.

KARLOVAC
The Church "Saborna Sv. Nikole 1785-1787
- 1991 - During war operations, the temple was damaged. According to the report of April 2, 1992, explosives were set to it and caused enormous damage. The altar apse was completely torn down, the bell-tower slanted and cracked. The portal was destroyed. The interior of the church was completely demolished. The Eparchy mansion was badly damaged. The museum deposit in the ground floor was broken into.

KARLOVAC
Eparchy treasury
The seat of the Eparchy was deserted due to war operations that took place in and around Karlovac, on September 18, 1991. Nothing was taken out of the building of the Eparchy and it was left locked. Icons, books and valuables kept in the treasury had been taken away from the Serbian churches of this Eparchy during the II World War. These valuables were returned to the Serbian Orthodox Church only in 1982, and after that they were exhibited in the Museum of the Eparchy. A large collection of portraits of Gornjekarlovački bishops was kept in the Eparchy residence.

- 1991 - The forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia broke into the Eparchy mansion. A part of the collection had been evacuated before the forces of the Ministry moved in, and the remaining part of the collection was taken away by the Croatian police in an unknown direction.

KARLOVAC
The Eparchy Museum has not been completed yet.
According to the report dated January 11, 1991, the Eparchy Museum was broken into and individuals were seen carrying out chests with objects from the Museum.

KOSTAJNICA
The Church "Arhandjeli Gavrilo i Mihailo" 1743
- 1941-1945 - The Church was completely destroyed during the II World War. A new church was built in the post-war period, with a part of the icons from the old iconostasis placed into it.
- 1991 - According to the report of October 2, 1991, the church is quite all right, with just a few damages done by bullets on the western wall and around the bell-tower. The parish home was demolished and plundered.

MUNJAVA /JOSIPDOL/
The Church "Sv. Arhandjel Mihailo i Gavrilo", dating from 1838
- 1941-1945 - It was destroyed. In the post-war period it was renovated.
- 1991 - The Church was damaged, but it is impossible to verify to what extent.

OGULIN
The Church "Sv. Bogorodica", XIX century
- 1991 - The facade of the church was damaged. It was broken into from the south side. The door was destroyed. The interior of the temple was destroyed. The valuables were stolen.

OTOČAC
The church "Sv. Georgije", 1863. The iconostasis and the remaining church furniture also date back from that time.
- 1991 - During the war operations, the temple was damaged, but it is impossible to verify to what extent.

PEROJ
The Church "Sv. Spiridon". XVIII century
-1941-1945 - It was torn down, and only a small part of the Church inventory was saved. A new temple was built in the post-war period.

- 1991 - The Church was broken into and 17 Italo-Cretan icons were stolen from it, dating back from the XVII and the XVIII century. According to the report of December 7, 1992, a bomb was thrown into the church.

PETRINJA
The Temple "Sv. Spiridon", 1783-1785
- 1941-1945 - By the order of the Ustashe headquarters, the temple in Petrinja was levelled to the ground at the beginning of the II World War. The carved iconostasis and the majority of church valuables were destroyed; a few icons from the iconostasis and a few religious service books were preserved, and kept after the war in the parish home, the newly built temple completed and consecrated in 1976.

- 1991 - According to the report of October 2, 1991, the church was levelled to the ground. The parish home was demolished. Besides the church, many relics and cultural and historical articles were destroyed. The birth, baptism, marriage and death registries dating back from 1747 until 1991 were taken away. (The report of August 14, 1991)

PETRINJA
The Chapel "Sv. Nikola", the end of XVIII century
- 1991 - The facade was bullet riddled.

POPOVIĆI
The Church "Sv. Arhangel"
- 1991 - According to the report, the church was broken into and partly damaged by grenades.

PULA
The Church "Sv. Nikola renovated in the post-war period
- 1991 - The temple was attacked several times outside the zone of war operations, and it was broken into towards the end of March 1991, when 14 Italo-Cretan icons dating back from XV century were stolen. A more recent icon representing the Last Supper was also stolen. The Royal Doors were pulled down, and the cross with

the crucifixion torn off and taken away. Gold-plated silver chalice disappeared. Some valuable religious books also disappeared. The rest of the church furniture was destroyed.

RIJEKA
The Church in Sušak, XIX century
According to the report of December 7, 1992, the church was broken into.

SLUNJ
The Church "Sv. Arhangel Mihailo", XIX century
- 1991 - The parish home was completely destroyed.

STARO SELO
The Church "Sv. Jovan Krstitelj", 1858. An iconostasis built by masters of the Gomir painting school is in the temple.
- 1991 - According to the report of January 4, 1991, the church was burned down and destroyed, and the cemetary ploughed by buildozers and tanks.

ŠKARE
The Church "Sv. Nikola", 1772
- 1941-1945 - The church was destroyed by the Ustashe. The iconostasis had previously been dismantled and transported to Zagreb together with other valuables. The church was recently renovated.
- 1991 - During war operations, the facade of the church was destroyed.

DABRO-BOSANSKA EPARCHY

BUGOJNO
The Church "Sv. Rodjenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1853
- 1992 - Destroyed.

DONJI MALOVAN
The Church
Shelled, the roof completely destroyed.

KORENICA
The Church "Sv. Bogorodica", XX century
- 1992 - The Moslems set fire to the Church.

MODRO POLJE
The Church "Sv. Preobraženje"
The report of November 30, 1992 - the Church, the parish home and the cemetary routed all over.

RAŠĆANE
The Church "Vavedenje Presvete bogorodice ", XIX century
- 1992- Burnt and torn down.

SARAJEVO
The Church "Saborna", 1872
- 1992 - Damaged but services are held in it.

SARAJEVO
Metropolitan, built in the XIX century
- 1992 - A part of the building with the library was burnt and plundered.

Seminary, the XIX century
- 1992 - Damaged

OLD SARAJEVO
The old Serbian Church "Sv. Arhandjel Mihailo i Gavrilo", the XV century
- 1992 - Damaged, but services are held in it.

NEW SARAJEVO
The Church (Plundered, demolished, services are not held)

SARAJEVO
The Church "Saborna Presvete Bogorodice"
- 1992 - Partly damaged.

TRNOVO
The Church "Sv. Velikomučenik Georgije", 1886
- 1992 - Torn down.

FOČA
The Church "Sv. Nikola", 1857
- 1992 - Partly damaged.

DALMATINSKA EPARCHY

BALJCI
The Church Sv. Jovan Krstitelj" - XIX century
- 1992 - Report of March 15 - the Church was partly damaged.

BENKOVAC
The Church "Rodjenje Sv. Jovana Pretece", 1590, renovated in 1885
- 1991 - Partly damaged.

BILJANE GORNJE
The Church "Velikomučenik Georgije", 1537
- 1991 - Partly damaged.

BROĆANAC (Splitska Zagora)
The Church "Sv. Apostoli Peter i Pavle", XVIII century
- 1991 - During war operations the temple suffered damage, but the degree of the damage is impossible to verify.
- According to the report of the priest - the church was torn down.

GLAVINA DONJA - near Imotski
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1720, renovated in 1804
- 1991-1992 - Explosives were planted on November 15, 1992, and a large part of the church was torn down by it, and the interior was destroyed. Before that, on October 29, 1992, the temple was mined and suffered great damage from it. (The church was torn down).

DABAR (Splitska zagora)
The Church "Sv. Nedelje", 1976
- 1992 - According to the report of August 30, the church was torn down.

DRNIŠ
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1618 (The new one in 1905)
- 1991-1945 - The Ustashe broke into the temple and took away the valuables.
- 1991 - According to the report of November 29, during war operations, the temple was significantly damaged, especially the bell-tower which was hit by grenades.

ZADAR
The Church "Sv. Ilije" 1563, renovated in 1773
- 1941-1945 - The temple was desecrated.
- 1992 - According to the report of February 14, 1992, the church was invaded, demolished and the icons stolen.

ZADAR
The Chapel "Sv. Arhandjel Mihailo" at the city cemetary, XIX century
- 1991 - The church was invaded and the interior was destroyed.

ZELOVO (Splitska Zagora)
The village temple "Sv. Ilije", XIX century
- 1992 - According to the report of August 30, the church was partly destroyed (The bell-tower was pulled down)

ZEMUNIK DONJI
The Church "Sv. Save", XX century
- 1991 - According to the report of August 2, 1991, the church was heavily damaged. It was broken into and plundered. (It was torn down later in 1992)

ISLAM GRČKI
The Church "Sv. Georgije", 1675
- 1992 - It was partly damaged.

JAGODINA
The Church "Sv. Simeon monah sv. kralj Prvovenčani XVIII century, renovated in 1869

- 1941-1945 - Birth registries were destroyed, and part of the religious books suffered damage.

- 1991 - During war operations the facade of the temple suffered damage, but the degree of the damage is impossible to verify.

KAŠIĆ
The Church "Sv. Ilija"
- 1992 - According to the report of May 30, the church was damaged in war operations (to a minor extent)

KONJEVRATI, near Šibenik
The Church "Sv. Dimitrije", XVIII century
- 1991 - According to the report of November 29 - the church was broken into and plundered. The most valuable antiquities disappeared.

KRIČKE
The Church "Sv. Georgija", XIX century
- 1992 - Damaged. The Parish Home was damaged in the attack between March 27 and 28, 1992.

MONASTERY DRAGOVIĆ, XVI century
- 1991 - The Monastery and the treasury were broken into.
- 1992 - Burglary committed again.

MIRLOVIĆ POLJE
The temple "Sv. Jovan", XIX century
- 1992 - The temple was damaged by shell fire.

NOSKALICA near Skradin
The Church, 1991/92
- 1991/92 - Demolished and damaged.

SKRADIN
The Temple "Sv. Spiridon", 1863-1876 /The bell-tower added in 1893
- 1991 - The temple was significantly damaged: a grenade broke through the roof, the windows were shattered.

SKRADIN
The Church "Sv. Petka", at the town cemetary, 1895
- 1941-1945 - The church was damaged during the II World War, and renovated in the post-war period.
- 1992 - Broken into, demolisned, desecrated, plundered.

SMILČIĆ
The Parish Home
- 1992 - Hit by grenades and damaged.

SMOKOVIĆ
The Temple "Velikomučenik Georgije", 1567
- 1992 - The church was destroyed, and the Parish Home was greatly damaged.

SPLIT
The Church "Sv. Kiril i Metodije"
- 1991 - A part of it was desecrated. (The windows were shattered.)

TRIBANJ
The Church "Sv. Arhangel Mihailo", 1865
- 1941-1945 - The Ustashe demolished the temple early in August 1941.
- 1991 - During war operations the temple suffered damage, but the degree of the damage is impossible to verify.

CERANJE
The Church "Sv. Prorok Ilija", 1712
- 1991 - Partly damaged.

CRNOGORCI near Imotski
The Church "Sv. Vasilije Ostroški
- 1992 - Completely destroyed in a fire on December 27. - Torn down. The report of January 11, 1993 - Heavily damaged by explosives - suffered great material damage.

ČISTA MALA
Village Temple "Sv. Nikola", XIX century
- 1991 - The Church was damaged. (The bell-tower was damaged).

ŠIBENIK
The Temple "Saborni Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice" renovated in 1810
- 1991 - In the course of a religious service, an unknown person enetered the temple and broke the great chandelier in the presence of the believers. The Eparchy Mansion was significantly damaged by machine fire.
/The Parish Home - broken into/

ŠUŠCI
The Church "Uspenje Sv. Bogorodice", 1784
- 1991 - The church was torn down.

OSIJEČKO-POLJSKA AND BARANJSKA EPARCHY

BELO BRDO
The Church "Prenos moštiju Sv. Nikole", 1764

- 1941-1945 - At the beginning of the II World War, the temple was transformed into a Catholic Church, after conversion of the population by force. The iconostasis was thrown out of the church and the wood carvings destroyed on the occasion.The destruction of the furniture and the conversion into a Roman Catholic church were organized by a Fransiscan Kamilo Kolb.

- 1991 - During war operations, the windows were broken and the facade bullet ridden. The church was shook up.

BOLMAN
The Church "Sv. apostoli Petar i Pavle", second half of the XVIII century /Renovated in 1904/
- 1992 - During war operations, the tower was torn down and great damage done.

BOROVO SELO
The Church "Sv. arhidjakon Stefan", XVIII century
- 1991 - Shattered by detonations and the windows were broken.

BRŠADIN
The Church "Sv. arhanqel Gavrilo", 1750
- 1991 - The finishing plated structure of the roof was damaged, as well as the front facade of the temple; The window of the altar apse was broken, the fence of the churchyard was hit by a mine.

VINKOVCI
The Church "Silazak Svetoq Duha", 1794
- 1941-1945 - The temple was demolished and plundered; the stained glass windows were broken, and the church furniture damaged.
- 1991 - The temple was bullet riddled by various arms in July 1991; in October 1991 the temple was plundered, burnt and mined. The parish home was plundered and mined.

VUKOVAR
Parish Home, XIX century
- 1991 - 1992 The parish home was demolished.

VUKOVAR
The Serbian church home next to the Town Hall was severly damaged.

VUKOVAR
The Serbian Orthodox cemetery
- 1991-1992 Destroyed

VUKOVAR
The Church "Saborna Sv.Nikolaja", 1732-1737

Dating from mid 18th century the temple was altered and enlarged. The iconostasis dates from 1771-1776 and was painted by Vasilije Ostojić, and the wall-paintings were done by Jovan Isailović Jr. in 1854. The temple had a rich treasury.

- 1941-1945 The temple was damaged and plundered. Reconstructed after the II World War.

- 1991 The upper part of the bell-tower torn down, the roof frame and arch were destroyed by grenades, while the church facade was seriously damaged by machine-gun fire; the interior is entirely demolished, the carvings on iconostasis, choir and

thrones were burned. Only those icons which were evacuated from the temple were saved.

VUKOVAR
The Church "Sv.Petka", 1808-1811
- 1941 - 1945 Broken into and desecrated
1982 Reconstructed
- 1991 Robbed, burned and mined
The roof frame was entirely broken.

VUKOVAR
The Graveyard Chapel "Vaskrsenje Hristovo"
Built in early XX century and belonged to family Paunović.
- 1991 The chapel was hit by a grenade; the roof frame entirely destroyed; walls were broken through; most tombstones in the graveyard were smashed and destroyed, while the mosaic of the Christ's Resurrection was bullet riddled.

VUKOVAR
The Public Cemetery - the so called "Bugarsko groblje"
- 1991 - 1992 Destroyed

VUKOVAR
The Church "Sv.Nikolaj" - Mausoleum of the family Paunović

Built according to arch. Vladimir Nikolić's design; wall-paintings and iconostasis done by Stevan Aleksić in 1903.

- 1991 The mausoleum was severely damaged by shell fire; the roof frame destroyed; walls were broken through, the vault crushed down and the crypt walls broken; iconostasis and the wall-paintings suffered serious damage.

VUKOVAR
The Church "Sv.Prokopije" on the Paunović's estate - "Trešnja" - The Church "Smiljkina"
- 1991 Destroyed by war operations

G.PETROVCI
The Church "Vaznesenje Gospodnje", 1769;
The iconostasis dates from the first half of the XIX century.
-1991-1992 60 icons are missing.

The temple was shelled; the top of the bell-tower and the roof frame of the naos damaged; the naos vault also damaged.

The parochial home was also damaged.

GRBOŠ
The Church "Rodjenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1810-1839
-1991-1992 Damaged - hit by grenades; the upper part of the tower entirely ruined, the lower part of the bell-tower also hit; serious damages caused; the explosion partly damaged the roof frame and bells.

GORNJI TOVARNIK
The Church "Sv.Velikomučenik Georgije", 1797 - 1799
-1941-1945 The temple was damaged and plundered, the archives and books entirely destroyed.

The temple was reconstructed in the post-war period.

- 1991 The tower was hit by shells; grenades ruined the roof frame of the naos, the walls cracked and the wall paintings were destroyed.

DALJ
- 1941 - 1945 Demolished in 1942. The roof frame entirely destroyed, iconostasis partly burned, and the bells taken away. The demolition organized by the Roman Catholic priest Josip Astaloš.

- 1991 The temple facade riddled by bullets, windows broken and the doors bullet scarred. The parochial home was also damaged.

DALJ
The Chapel "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice" was built by the Metropolitan Pavle Nenadović in 1759. The iconostasis was painted in 1760 by the leading baroque painters Vasilije Ostojić and Dimitrije Bačević.

- 1941 - 1945 The chapel was levelled to the ground in 1941. It was the first church of Osijek-Poljska Eparchy that was pulled down in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH). Most of the church furniture and iconostasis was demolished. Only upper parts were preserved with small medallions of the prophets and apostles.

The chapel was reconstructed after the war.

- 1991 The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia mined the way leading to the temple. The detonation shattered the temple to the extent that it will soon fall down.

DARDA
The Church "Sv.Arhangel Mihailo", 1777

DOPSIN
The Church "Sv.Petar i Pavle", XIX century
- 1991 - 1992 The church was mined, and there are no reliable information on its state, as it is inaccessible (under the Croatian authorities).

ERDUT
The Church "Sv.Arhangel Gavrilo", 1764
- 1941-1945 Knocked down on the Orthodox Christmas in 1942. After the II World War a new one was built on its foundations.
-1991-1992 Damaged; the roof pulled down and a part of the wall on the north side; the facade bullet riddled, and all windows broken; the interior of the temple demolished.

JAGODNJAK
The Church "Sv.Nikola", XIX century
- 1991 - 1992 According to the report of April 3, 1992 the church suffered great material damages.

KOPRIVNA
The Church "Rodjenje Presvete Bogorodice",
built in the Middle Ages and reconstructed in the baroque style in 1757.
- 1941 - 1945 Converted into a Roman Chatolic church, iconostasis demolished, but the villagers saved the icons.
- October 1991-April 1992 A part of the iconostasis stolen from the church; the church was demolished from "the tower down to the altar". Other icons were taken to the Matica Srpska Gallery.

MARINCI
The Church "Sv.Georgije", 17588 (reconstructed in 1987)
- 1991 During combat actions the temple tower and roof frame were shelled on October 1; the wooden barrel-shaped naos vault was destroyed; only fragments with parts of wall paintings were saved; carvings on the iconostasis and other church furniture mostly destroyed; paintings of the iconostasis were for the greater part saved, but with visible traces of the roof crashing and gun bullets. Between October 1991 and March 1992, 14 icons were stolen from the iconostasis.

- 1991 The parish home also damaged.

MARKUŠICA
The Church "Silazak Svetog Duha", 1810

- 1941 - 1945 During the II World War the temple was converted into a Roman Catholic church. The iconostasis was dismantled , but the icons were preserved. Other church furniture was also saved.

- 1991 The temple was hit by grenades on the south-east side. The tower is riddled with bullets on the south and east sides.The facade marked by bullet traces. Windows were broken.

MIRKOVCI
The Church "Prenos Moštiju Sv.Nikolaja", 1809-1813
- 1991 The temple tower and the roof frame of the naos demolished by shells; the facade damaged by grenades and machine-gun bullets; windows were broken, and the south gates of the temple demolished; the interior was damaged by shells and bullets; the iconostasis was riddled with bullets. The parish home also destructed.

MIKLUŠEVCI
The Church "Prenos Moštiju Sv.Nikolaja", XIX century
- 1991 - 1992 The temple facade and roof damaged.
The parish home also demolished.

NEGOSLAVCI
The Parish Home
- 1991 Damaged by war operations.

NOVI JANKOVCI
The Church "Sv.Ilija", XIX century
- 1991 Damaged by grenades.

OSIJEK /GORNJI GRAD/
The Church "Vaskresenje Hristovo", XX century
October 31, 1991 The church was demolished; the parish home and offices plundered.

OSIJEK /DONJI GRAD/
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice" - Slavonska Lazarica, XX century
- 1941 - 1945 Levelled to the ground.
- 1962 The new church built.
- 1991, October Plundered, burned down and mined. The parish home robbed and mined; the parish plundered and mined; The "Sveti Sava" Hall and bell - tower demolished.

OSTRVO
The Church "Rodjenje Sv.Jovana Krstitelja" 1810 - 1815. The iconostasis was painted by Mihajlo Popović, but in 1841 was replaced with the iconostasis by Djordje Dikić; Andrija Dikić made the Holy Mother's throne in 1842.

- 1991, October 1 The temple was damaged by shells; the roof frame of the naos was demolished; the tower was shelled; the roof cornice of the altar apse was damaged and broken through by shells; windows were broken. The interior of the temple was damaged, but the iconostasis was not, while only some icons were moved from their backs.

"Politika", December 24, 1992: The chapel at the orthodox cemetery in the village Ostrvo, north of Vinkovci, was mined the night before last, when the Croatian terrorist group raided that village from the direction of Uštra, reported today Radio Vukovar. The radio claims that the attack was launched between 01 and 02 a.m. and that on that occasion many orthodox monuments were ruined. The UNPROFOR Command was informed of this case, and the "statement issued by the Secretariat of the Serbian region of Slavonija, Baranja and Western Srem and transmitted by Radio Vukovar says that the Militia of the Republic of Serbian Krajina has undertaken the necessary security measures".

OSTRVO
The Chapel at the Orthodox Cemetery
- 1992 Mined in December. Suffered great damages.

RAUČJE
The Church "Sv.Grgorije", 1777, renovated in 1867-68 and 1886
- 1941 - 1945 The Ustashe pulled it down in 1941. Only the ruins were left.

- According to His Excellency the Bishop Lukijan of the Osiječko-Poljsko and Baranjska Bishopric, the church was blown up on December 22, 1992.

PAČETIN

The Church "Prenos Moštiju Sv.Nikole", 1752-1759

- 1941 - 1945 The temple was damaged and converted into a Roman Catholic church.
- 1991 The temple was hit by grenades which damaged the altar space and the churchyard fence; the temple walls were scarred by machine-gun bullets and the windows smashed; the naos vault was damaged.

In the meantime the necessary repairs were made so that the temple could be used.

SARVAŠ

The Church "Rodjenje Sv.Jovana Krstitelja", 1753 (renovated in 1968)

- 1991, October Damaged: the church roof was broken through, all windows and doors smashed; the whole temple inventory was collected at the Royal Doors and set on fire so that the entire iconostasis was burned down.

SREMSKE LAZE

The Church "Rodjenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1775

- 1991 In the course of war actions the temple facade was damaged and windows broken. The parish home also suffered damage from shelling.

TENJA

The Church "Prenos Moštiju Sv.Nikole", 1761

- 1941 - 1945 The temple was levelled to the ground in 1942. The demolishion started on the Orthodox Christmas, before which the congregation was by force converted into Catholicism. The wood carvings on iconostasis were entirely destroyed, as well as other church furniture, work of the sculptor Jakov Gerstner from Osijek, but some icons from the iconostasis were saved.

- 1985 The buidling of a new temple was completed, with new altar partition on which icons from the old iconostasis were put.

- 1991 The gun fire damaged the facade and roof covering.

ČEPIN

The Church "Sv.Arhandjel Mihailo", XIX century

- 1991-1992 Knocked down, no precise information available (under the Croatian authority).

ŠARENGRAD

The Church "Sv.Arhandjela Mihaila i Gavrila, 1805

- 1991 The temple was shelled; the roof structure of the bell-tower was damaged; the temple vault was pierced on the west side; the facade was scarred by bullets, windows smashed. The main

door was ruined. The painting on the west temple vault was ruined, particularly the composition "The Battle of Kosovo" which was on the west wall in the temple choir.

The parish home was also demolished.

THE SLAVONIAN EPARCHY

BIJELA

The Church "Sv.Arhandjela Gavrila i Mihajla" dates from 1751, and was reconstructed in 1885-86. The iconostatis dates from 1759.

The report of November 9, 1992 says:"The temple was burned in the course of war operations (only four walls remained)

The parish home was nationalized, and has specific architectual style characteristic for this region.

The parish home was burned down during war operations (only four walls remained)."

BASTAJI

The Church "Sv.Georgije", 1765 (reconstructed in 1880)

- 1991 In the course of the fightings the church was hit by over ten grenades.

The parish home was smashed by mines apart from war actions; the village of Bastaji was burned to the ground.

BATINJANI

The Church "Sv.Dimitrije", 1739 (recently renovated)

- 1991 The temple is outside the zone of war operations but was nevertheless razed to the ground (mined). The destruction was done by Croatian terrorists and population.

BEKTEŠKO GRADIŠTE

The Parish home

- 1991 Razed to the ground outside war operations, but the church was saved.

VALPOVO

The Chapel from mid XIX century

- 1991 The church was destroyed (Report of October 1992).

VOĆIN

The Church "Sv. 318. Bogonosni otac" 1790

- 1941 - 1945 The church was burned in 1942 when the Ustashe killed over 300 Serbs in Voćin and its surroundings.

The church was reconstructed and the new bell-tower built in 1976.

- 1991 The recently built parish home was razed to the ground, outside war actions.

It appears that the church has been knocked down, although this was not confirmed (Voćin is under the Croatian government).

VRHOVCI
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1778
- 1991 The church was razed to the ground (according to the reports of October 1992).

GORICE
The Church "Vaznesenje Gospodnje", XIX century
- 1991 The church was burned down during war operations, and only four walls remained.

GORNJI MIHOLJAC
The Church "Silazak Sv.Duha", 1793 (renovated in 1825)
- 1941-1945 Greatly damaged and all furniture destroyed.
- 1991 The parish home was knocked down outside the war operations zone. The facade and window panes damaged.

GRADIŠTE
The Church "Uspenje Presvete Bogorodice", 1752
- 1980 Renovated.
- 1991 The parish home razed to the ground.

GREDJANI
The Church "Sv.Petka", 1750
Built on the foundations of a previous ancient temple, renovated in 1858.
- 1941-1945 The Ustashe destroyed the church - only the walls remained. The iconostasis, furniture, books and items for the service were demolished.
The church was renovated in 1975 when a tower was added.
- 1991 The chapel was damaged by grenades, and the interior demolished. The iconostasis and the movables are seriously damaged. The parish home was levelled to the ground.

DARUVAR
The Church "318. Sv.Otaca", 1756 (renovated in 1879)
- 1991 Seriously damaged. The roof destroyed.
-1941-1945 The church was knocked down, and reconstructed after the II World War.
- 1991 The church was destroyed outside war operations zone. The parish home was demolished also in the zone of war operations.

DOLJANI
The Church "Sv.Ilija": the original wooden church dates from 1741. The new church of solid materal was built in 1805 (reconstructed in 1904).
-1941-1945 The church was damaged on August 2, 1943, the day of the church festival. The walls, roofing, bell-tower, windows and doors suffered great damages. The iconostasis wood carvings, items for services, books and archives were destroyed. The church was fully reconstructed in 1979.

- 1991 The church was shattered by detonations. The parish home which is next to the church was mined, although outside the zone of war operations.

DONJI BOGIĆEVCI
The Church "Sv.Haralampije", XVIII century
(second half of 18th century)
- 1991 The bell-tower was pulled down, while the church itself was seriously damaged by shells; (the front has grenade holes).
A half of the parish home is destroyed.

JAZAVICA
The Church (chapel) "Sv.Petka", XVIII century
- 1991 One third was damaged during war operations.

JASENOVAC
The Church "Rodjenje Sv.Jovana Krstitelja, 1775
-1941-1945 The Ustashe set the church on fire in 1941 and razed it. On that occasion they demoslihed the iconostasis, the church furniture, books and items for church services. At the time of church destruction, the old parish home was also burned down. Only the old building of the Serbian Orthodox School, built in 1847.
- 1984 The new parish church was built.
- 1984 The new parish home was built.
- 1991 The temple was damaged by shells and machine-gun firing. (The bell-tower was damaged - pierced by grenades during war operations.)

KLOKOČEVIK
The Church "Sveta Trojica", 1756
- 1941-1945 The Ustashe pulled down the church; reconstructed after II World War.
- 1992 The church was knocked down in the zone which is outside war operations. The information is impossible to verify since the church is on the territory under the Croatian government.

KUKUNJEVAC
The Church "Sv.Petka" built around 1782 on the foundations of the old wooden church
- 1941-1945 The temple was damaged, and about 700 local Serbs killed.
The church was entirely reconstructed in the post-war period, and as a reminder of the committed genocide a memorial center was built nearby the church.
- 1991 The church and the memorial center were mined and entirely destroyed. The iconostasis and the complete inventory were ruined.

KUSONJE
The Church "Sv.Georgije" 1734
Adapted several times.

- 1941-1945 The Ustshe burned down the church on August 13, 1942. It was reconstructed after the war.

- 1991 The church was burned although outside the zone of war operations, and so was the parish home.

KUĆANCI

The Church "Sv.Apostoli Petar i Pavle", 1828

- 1941-1945 The people od this region were converted into Roman Catholic faith by force.
- 1991 The church was destroyed although in the zone outside war operations.

LISIČANE

The Church "Sv.Georgije", 1869

- 1991 The church was hit by grenades several times and seriously damaged.

The village of Lisičani was burned to the ground.

LOVSKA

The Church "Sv.Teodor Tiron", 1786

- 1941-1945 The church was damaged in the course of fightings. Before that the Ustashe took away the iconostasis, while the service items, books and the archives were destroyed.
- 1991 The temple was seriously damaged first during the war operations, and then outside the war operations zone (One side of the church was smashed; the bell was blown away and the roof damaged.)

LUŽANI

The Church "Sv.Trojica", XIX centur

-1941-1945 The Ustashe razed the church. Reconstructed after the II World War.
- 1991 The church was mined from the inside so that the interior is entirely demolished.

MALINO

The Church "Sv.Apostola Petra i Pavla", XIX century

- 1941-1945 The Ustashe have pulled down the church. Reconstructed after the II World War.
- 1991 The church was torn down outside the zone of war operations, but the information is unverifiable as the church is on the territory controlled by the Croatian authorities.

THE CRNOVICA MONASTERY

The church is dedicated to the transfer of the relics of St.Nicola. The old monasterial church , probably of wood, was replaced in 1592 by a new made of brick and with rich paintings, which were completed in 1594. Till now the church changed three iconostases: in XVI century, in 1697 and in 1869, which were painted by Pavle Simić. The monastery was an important copying center from late XVI till late XVIII century. The monasterial treasury had a large collection of artistic liturgical objects.

- 1941-1945: A group of museologists from Zagreb discovered and took to Zagreb (stole) the hidden monasterial treasury Zagreb which was kept there till 1983 when it was returned to the Slavonian Eparchy. In order to prevent the German army from coming, the Partisans put the quarters of the Orahovica monastery on fire. The monastery was rebuilt in the post-war period.

- 1991 No information on the destruction available (under the control of the Croatian authorities).

THE PAKRA MONASTERY

The church is dedicated to the Presentation of the Holy Virgin in the Temple and is mentioned already in the XVI century. The monastery was founded in 1556. Reconstructed in 1697. During 1759-1763 period a chapel was built in the monasterial graveyard, and in 1761 the construction of the great church started, and in 1765 it was consecrated. The high bell-tower was added in 1769, as well as the iconostasis, the work of Vasilije Ostojić. The monastery was reconstructed in 1785.

- 1941-1945 The monastery suffered serious damages. The Zagreb museologists, headed by Prof.Ivan Tkalčić discovered the hidden monasterial valuables and took them to Zagreb (in other words stole them) and they were returned only in 1983 and placed into the treasury of the Bishopric Mansion in Pakrac.

- 1943 The Ustashe put the monasterial quarters on fire and demolished the church; the monastery was partially reconstructed after the war.

The report of September 8, 1992 says: "The monastery was abandoned, the sisterhood first ran away to Bosnia and is now in the nearby Monastery of St.Ana. The entrance gate was walled in, and the window openings covered with boards. The icons were taken from the altar, about ten of them dating from XVII and XVIII century, which were hanging on the wall. Among them was the icon of the Holy Mother from 1694 which is attributed to the icon-painter Ostoja Mrkojević. A number of icons are of Russian origin. According to unconfirmed stories, experts of the Regional Institute from Osijek took the icons away and walled the openings. The walled entrance was subsequently broken through and it is posible to enter the temple."

THE ST. ANA MONASTERY (near Daruvar)

The monasterial church was built by Benedikt Nelepić in 1412. During its reconstruction in XVIII century its original look was changed. The dilapidated monastery was reconstructed in 1741. It was again reconstructed in 1860 and 1904. A new iconostasis was put up in 1906. According to the report of October 1992 the Croats took it over. There are no information of the damage.

MAŠIĆI
The Church "Sv.Ilija", XIX century, second decade, built on the foundations of the old one from 1772
The units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs broke into the temple and placed a machine-gun nest in the tower.
- 1991 The church was mined and razed in spring 1992, although outside the war operations zone (during cease-fire).

MEDARI
The Church "Preobraženje Gospodnje", 1777
The church was reconstructed in 1834.
-1941-1945 The Ustashe burned down the interior of the temple together with many pieces of church furniture and service items. Only a small number of icons from the iconostasis was saved.
The church was again reconstructed after the war.
- 1991 - The church was hit by several shells, the north naos wall was damaged, and the tower knocked down. The interior of the temple was demolished by axes and knives. The parish home was seriously damaged during war operations.

MIKLEUŠ
The Church "Sv. Trojica" with an iconstasis dating from XVIII century. The Church was built in 1750, renovated in 1844.
- 1941-1945 - The Ustashe authorities converted the church into a Roman Catholic one, and convereted the people of the region by force.
According to the report of November 9, 1992 - the church was destroyed outside the zone of war operations.
The Report of November 27, 1991: Inside the Church: "Inventory overturned. The kissing icon pierced through with a knife all over. The other icons of Christ the Savior and The Most Holy Mother of God were destroyed by tearing and breaking. The objects on the holy table were all turned upside down, and a religious book on the altar was pierced through with a large knife."

NOVA GRADIŠKA
The Church "Sv. Trojica", 1738 (Renovated in 1824 and 1885)
- 1941-1945 - This church was levelled to the ground. The fire was put to the church on July 7, 1941, but it died down. After that the Ustashe declared the temple useless and ordered its destruction. Serbs who were held prisoners in Stara Gradiška camp were brought to tear down the church. The iconostasis dating back from 1814 probably painted by Italian masters according to the documentation, as well as the majority of objects used in religious services and other valuables were destroyed - on that occasion. The new church "Sv. Trojica" was built in 1982 according to the design of architect Dragomir Tadić.

- 1991 - The church was mined and suffered great damage.

According to the most recent reports, the church was completely destroyed outside the zone of war operations.

The report of December 10, 1992 - the church was mined by local Ustashe.

NOVA GRADIŠKA
The Church "Sv. Nikola" (at the cemetary), 1818, renovated in 1866
- 1992 - The Church was destroyed outside the zone of war operations, according to the testimony of Bishop Lukijan.

NOVO TOPLJE
The Church "Sv. Ilija", dating from 1846/47
- 1941-1945 - The Ustashe destroyed the church and the Parish Home. They were renovated after the II World War.
- 1992 - The church was destroyed outside the zone of war operations. This is impossible to verify, since the church is in the region controlled by Croatian authorities.

OBRADOVCI
The Church "Sv. Petka", dating from 1774, renovated in 1823 and 1881
The iconostasis was painted by Ignjatije ot Vinderi in 1774. It had one medieval Serbian chuch book dating from 1718.

- 1991 - The church was mined by Ustashe outside the zone of war operations. All valuables in the interior were destroyed.

OBRIJEŽ
The church "Sv. Jovan Bogoslov", wooden, built in 1747, closed down due to its dilapidated state (The Official Gazette of the Serbian Orthodox Church of October 10, 1982)
- 1991 - The church was destroyed.

OKUČANI
The Church "Sv. Dimitrije", completed in 1752
- 1941-1945 - The temple levelled to the ground by the Ustashe in 1942. The conostasis was completely burnt down together with the icons, the church furniture, the objects used in services and the church books.
- 1969 - The church was renovated form its foundations and dedicated to St. Dimitrije.
- 1991 - The church was damaged by grenades on the day of the church holiday. On ethird of the parish home was torn down during war operations.

OLJASI
The Parish Home with the Chapel "Sv. Petka" in it.
- 1991 - The Parish Home was damaged by a grenade.

ORAHOVICA
The Church "Rodjenje Presvete Bogorodice", built in 1758 (Renovated in 1887)
- 1941-1945 - Destroyed by the Ustashe in 1941 to the foundations. The remains of the foundations were restored and the church renovated in 1962
- 1991 - Significantly damaged and demolished.

PAKRAC

The Church "Saborna Sv. Trojice", the present church was built between 1757 and 1768. It was built on the foundations of the old church which had the same name and the chapel "Sv. Trifun" was built next to it in 1747. The church was renovated several times, but the most significant renovation was the one carried out by Herman Bole in 1898 in the spirit of eclecticism which was predominant at the time. A new iconostasis was put up at the time, and new furniture for the church.

- 1941-1945 - The Ustashe broke into the temple, plundered the valuables used in services and destroyed the books and the archives.

- 1991 - The interior of the temple was burnt down on September 28, 1991: the iconostasis, the icons, the church furniture, the objects used in services and the books. A machine-gun nest was placed on the top of the tower by the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia. The bell-tower and half of the temple were destroyed in the war. The treasury was burnt down.

PAKRAC

The Bishop's Mansion dating from 1732, built on the site of the former wooden mansion. A chapel devoted to the Annunciation was added to the Manison, with an iconostasis representing a true gallery of XVIII century Serbian painting. A gallery of portraits of Slavionian bishops dating back from the first decades of the XVIII century on, was exhibited in the drawing-rooms and other premises of the Mansion. Some of the portraits were painted by most prominent Serbian painters.

- 1941-1945 - The inventory of the Mansion was taken away.

- 1991 - Forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia took possession of the baroque complex of the residence of Slavonian bishops. In the Bishop's Manison previously hit by two grenades, machine-gun nests were installed. A part of the Mansion was burnt, one wing was torn down. The Museun in the Mansion was destroyed, and so were the entire archives.

PAKRAC

The Bishopric Library is one of the most valuable national libraries. It dates back from the times when the Serbian Bishop, Arsenije III Čarnojević established the Pakrac Eparchy. The Library contained 120 medieval Serbian church books (according to the number of these books which it included, the Pakrac Library was the second; among the books was a unique copy of a collection (The Holiday Menaion) by Božidar Vuković, printed in Venice in 1536 and 1538 on blue paper; 55,000 old books (about 50 books were printed during the XVIII century, forming 10% of all Serbian books published in that century, and among them there were 5 unique ones); a considerable number of periodicals. Besides the Libra-

of the Eparchy, books from Slavonian monasteries and parish churches were also kept here. The riches of the old Bishopric Library included numerous written records offering historical evidence about the life and the work of the Serbs and the Serbian Orthodox Church on the terriroty of Slavonia.

- 1941 -1945 - At the beginning of the war, this library, together with the other libraries and church artistic valuables from churches and monasteries of the Pakračko-Slavonska Eparchy, were plundered and taken to Zagreb.

It was only in 1983 that an approval was issued to return the Bishopric Library to Pakrac. It was determined, however, that a number of books was missing - that they were in other libraries and in the possession of individuals (a small number is kept in the Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Belgrade).

- 1991 - Books were thrown out of the library. They were burnt and scattered around the yard of the Eparchy Mansion. A part of the books was thrown out of the Mansion into the street and the nearby park. The Orthodox population managed to collect and put away a certain number of books. The degree of the damage cannot be determined since the headquarters of the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia moved into the premises of the Library.

PAKRAC

The Cemetary Chapel "Presveta Bogorodica Gavrinica" - according to the tradition, it was built in 1672. More reliable data about its building originated from the first decades of the XVIII century. The older building was built by Bishop Petronije Ljubibratić, and he was buried in it, and since those times it was a mausoleum of Slavonian bishops. The church was renovated in solid material by Slavonian bishop Gavrilo Popović in 1715-1716, and the Church got its name by him.

-1941-1945 - The facade of the chapel was bullet ridden, and the interior was significantly demolished. The majority of old icons were destroyed, only throne icons were preserved. The objects used in services were plundered and the books were damaged.

- 1991 - Fire was set to the temple by forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia on September 28, at the same time fire was set to the Church "Saborna". The tower was damaged, and the interior of the temple demolished. The church furniture was destroyed, as well as the objects used in services; the iconostasis was preserved, although some of the icons suffered damage.

PAKRAC

The Temple "Silazak Svetog Duha" dating from 1745. During renovation of the temple lasting from 1812 until 1896, a new iconostasis was put up, painted by Stevan Todorović from Belgrade.

The Eparchy Mansion includes a Chapel devoted to the Annunciation. The iconostasis consists of the original iconostasis from Monastery Orahovica dating from the XVI century and very valuable icoins.

The Temple "Sv. Prorok Ilija" in Pakrac dating from 1724 and renovated in 1894.
- 1941-1945 - It was levelled to the ground in 1942. Only a cross from the iconostasis was preserved, which was afterwards kept in the Mansion Chapel in Pakrac.
- The iconistasis from the Chapel "Sv. Blagoveštenje" was taken away by the Ustashe.

PAKRAC
I Parish Home
II Parish Home
- 1991 - Both Homes were burnt down outside the zone of war operations.

PAKRAC
The Building of the Seminary dating from 1850-1853, served as Pakrac Seminary in the period 1809-1871. Afterwards it was used as the building of the Serbian Teacher-Training School. It is located next to the Church "Saborna".
- 1991 - The building was burnt down on September 28, at the same time as the fire set in the "Saborna" church. The Seminary was burnt down during the war.

PAKRAC
The Villa in the Bishop's vineyard
- 1991 - It was burnt down at the time of peace. Only four walls remained.

PAKRAC
The building of the priests' Widows.
- 1991 - Burnt down at the time of peace. Only four walls remained.

PODRAVSKA SLATINA
The Church "Sv. Petar i Pavle", 1750, renovated 1813.
- 1941 - Levelled to the ground. Foundations renovated in 1977.
- December 4, 1991 - In the night between December 3 and 4, 1991, a grenade fell into the churchyard, between the Church and the Parish Home, 4- 5 m from the western entrance into the temple. All the windows of the church were shattered, and the window on the Parish Home facing the churchyard.

POLJANE (GLINSKE)
The Church "Vaznesenje Gospodnje", build in 1896
- 1941-1945 - It was not torn down because it was turned into a Roman Catholic place of worship. The iconostasis was moved to the Parish Mansion near Petrinja.
- 1991 - It was mined together with all the church artistic valuables - levelled to the ground.

RATKOVAC
The Church "Pokrov Presvete Bogorodice", 1800 (Renovated in 1884)
- 1941-1945 - The church was damaged by the Ustashe with four grenades shot from the nearby Roman Catholic Church. The objects used in services, the books and the archives were destroyed during the war.
- 1991 - The temple was damaged by grenades (It was damaged by ammunition, ref. book "1941")

RATKOVICA
The Church "Sv. Dimitrije" built in 1874
- 1941 - The church was torn down.
1980 - A new church was built. (from the foundations)
- 1991 - The windows were damaged, the glass shattered by bullets.

SIRAČ
"The Church "Presveta bogorodica" XVIII century
- 1991 - The church was destroyed by mining outside the zone of war operations. A heap of stones is all that remained.

SLAVONSKA POŽEGA

The Church "Sv. Georgije", built in 1730 (Renovated in 1845)
- 1941-1945 - The Church was torn down by Ustashe on May 1, 1941. The iconostasis was destroyed together with the icons on the occasion. Only the Royal Doors were preserved and a Deacon's door. Objects used in services, the books and the archives were also destroyed.
Erection of a new church began in 1986. The temple was roofed by the beginning of war conflicts, but it was not plastered with mortar.

- 1991 - The church was desectrated on several occasions. In the night between July 20 and 21, 1991, an attack was organized - the temple and the Parish Home were stoned. They suffered considerable material damage. A mine was thrown at the church, but there was no severe damage.

SLAVONSKI BROD
The Church "Sv. Goergije", from 1802
- 1941-1945 - The church was completely destroyed in 1941. The iconostasis was preserved and it is in a place of worship in the vicinity of the Parish Home. A new church was completed recently in the style of Serbian Medieval architecture.
- 1991 - The temple was attacked several times and it was completely demolished. The church was torn down by mining outside the zone of war operations.

STARI SLATINIK
The church and the cemetary
- 1991 - On November 12, 1991, a tombstone was destroyed at the Serbian Orthodox cemetary... that bore the names of those killed by the Ustashe during the previous war...
The church was considerably damaged and demolished.

SUBOTIČKA
The Church "Sv. Arhangel Gavrilo", built in 1889. An iconostasis dating from the first half of the XVIII century was in it.
- 1941-1945 - The church was damaged by grenades. The interior of the church suffered damage, the iconostasis was damaged, and the objects used in services, the books and the archives.
- 1991 - The temple was shelled and the tower was torn down. The report of December 22, 1992 : "The interior of the church tohether with the iconostasis was burnt down."

TORANJ
The Church "Sv. Pantelejmon", the oldest church originates from the XV century. A new church was built on its foundations in 1757 (renovated in 1931)
- 1941-1945 - The church suffered certain damage. A part of the archives and the books was destroyed, and the service valuables were plundered by the Ustashe.

After the war the Church had been renovated in 1991. The church was then burnt down outside the zone of war operations. The interior of the church with the iconostasis, icons, books, objects used in services and the entire church furniture, was burnt down. A major part of the church was torn down.

December 22, 1992, the church still stands (- damaged, but information still need verification)

ULJANIK
The Church "Rodjenje Sv. Jovana Preteče" dating from 1760 (Renovated in 1880, 1889, 1893, generally renovated in 1956)
- 1991 - Broken into and damaged. (August, 3-4 1991)

UŠTICA
The Church "Sv. Konstantin i Jelena", 1810
- 1941-1945 - The church was levelled to the ground in 1941
1980 - A new bell-tower was erected on the remains of the church. The church had a parish home and in it the chapel "Sv. Konstantin i Jelena", where services were held temporarily.
- 1991 - The parish home with the chapel was considerably damaged by grenades during war operations.

CRKVENI VRHOVCI
The Church "Rodjenje Presvete Bogorodice"
The church had an XVIII century iconostasis.
- 1992 - The church was torn down by mining outside the zone of war operations. On June 3, 1992, and the only thing that remained was the tower... and it seems that is is in good condition.

ČAGLIĆ (DONJI)
The Church "Sv. Nikola" , 1757
- 1941-1945 - Fire was set to the church by the Ustashe in 1942. The interior of the temple was completely burnt down. The iconostasis together with the icons, the objects used in services, the books and the archives were destroyed on the occasion.

The church was renovated in the post-war period and rendered usable for religious services.

- 1991 - The temple was damaged. The vault, the bell-tower, the roof cover suffered damage, and the interior was demolished.

- November 9, 1992 - The roof and the walls were hit by grenades in the war (damaged to a considerable extent)

ŠIRINCI

The Church "Sv. Marko"

- 1991 - The church was torn down outside the zone of war operations. (The report of November 9, 1992)

ŠNJEGAVIĆ

The church "Pokrov Presvete Bogorodice", 1764

The iconostasis includes extremely beautiful and valuable Royal Doors.

- 1991 - The church was destroyed. (The report of October 1992)

The Serbian Orthodox Parish
of Ceranje
No. 17/91
October 15,1991
Ceranje

YOUR REVERENCE,

I have the honour to inform you that in the Parish of Ceranje, at this time of war, I am forced to move frequently and live under extremely difficult conditions.

My wife Slavica and my two minor children, Darko and Damjan, are far away from me. We were particularly exposed to fear and distress on October 3 this year when from the direction of Pristeg, Vrana and Dobra Voda the enemy fired tens of grenades around the Parish home and the Church of St. Elias in Ceranje.

We spent that day and night in the cellars and many villagers fled to neighbouring and safe places. These were difficult moments for us and I had to take my family to Bosnia to stay with my old and ill parents.

I miss them terribly now. They are far away and there is no way of knowing what will happen here and how my family will survive.

For a long time now, ninety households have been gone from my parish (they have been moved or prevented from entering their homes).

It is almost inconceivable for me as parish priest to say that I have received no salary for a long time and I am afraid to think of how I , my people and family will survive all these hardships.

His Reverence Nikolaj
Bishop of Dalmation
Šibenik

I would therefore kindly like to ask you, Your Reverence, to take note of my difficult situation and to act within your possibilities, and to inform me of what I should do in the given situation.

Kissing your right hand, Your Reverence, and begging for your blessing, I remain your obedient

Parish Priest of Ceranje

Priest Djordjo T.Jokić

In Ceranje
October 15,1991

Belgrade,.
Patriarchate of the
Serbian Orthodox Church

Your Reverence,

This is to inform Your Reverence of my arrest in Zadar, on October 1,1991.

Because of my wife's illness I had to spend some time in Rijeka. On September 29 I set out from Rijeka to Zadar and arrived at Zadar around 4.00 p.m. My house had already been burglarized by members of the Guard and many things taken away. On Sunday, September 30, I went to the Church, rang the church bells , served a requiem and around 12.00 noon closed the church and returned home to Borik. About 1.00 p.m. some 8 Guard members armed with automatic rifles came and said that I should go with them to the Guard headquarters in the Borik Hotel. I asked them to come into the house and settle things there, and they accepted.

One of them, probably their leader, took a pad and started writing something and asking me questions. He asked where I had been until then, had any posters for the SDS been printed in my house, did I cooperate with President Veselinović and did I know him. One of them is asked when I had last visited my place of birth, saying that it also was a Chetnik region.When I said that no printing had been done in my house, that I used to know Veselinović ,president of the communal assembly of Obrovac , in his student days in Zadar, where we studied together,but that I had not cooperated with him on his function of president, one of them added: you talked to him on the phone, only you won't admit that, but everything has been recorded and registered. One of them said that he was from Drniš, that his father had been killed and his house burned down, and the one keeping the minutes got up from the table saying that everything was all right and asked me whether I would remain in Zadar now. I said that I would, that I had come from Rijeka for that reason.

Already that night, on Sunday evening, the city of Zadar was bombed. I spent the night in a shelter. My wife's health was deteriorating and I decided to return to Rijeka. On Monday, November 1 , around 8.00 a.m.I went to see Mr. Marko Kuman, to ask to be received by the president of the communal assembly of Zadar. I told Mr.Kuman (chief of protocol) the whole story, how the Guard members had come, how my house had been burglarized.Mr. Kuman told me that the president could see me between 11.00 and 12.00 a.m. and to come at that time. In the meantime I arranged for the various documents, passes, to enable me to go to Rijeka so that my wife could be admitted to the hospital there. Then I went to the bus station to see if there was a bus for Rijeka. Previously I had gone home and phoned Kuman again to see whether I would be received by the president and he told me that the president had gone with an EC commission to estimate the damages incurred by the bombardment of the previous night. Then I went to the bus station to pick up my tickets for Rijeka, but as soon as I got out of the car I was surrounded by five-six armed Guard members asking to see my documents. They searched the car and said that I was wanted, that I should get into the car and go with them to the department of internal affairs. When I got into the car, they took the keys and drove, then started cursing and insulting me (cursing my Chetnik and bandit mother, telling me that I would be killed etc.)One of them said that he was an Ustashi from Australia, another also said he was an Ustashi, two of them had black bands around their heads.

They brought me to the building of the department of internal affairs and started shouting: "Here are the Orthodox bandits and Chetniks who are destroying our churches". One of them hit me on the head with his fist,another one on the back. All this happened at the entrance to the building. They took me to the first floor, in front of room No. 1 and seated themselves on a bench there, eight of them ,armed, around me. When I sat down they started hitting me with their feet and hands, cursing, one of them again told me there was no life for me there , that I would be killed, that we were destroying their churches. Then one of them who was

smoking put out his cigarette on my hand. Another one was holding a grenade in his hand, and luckily hit me on the head with his fist. If he had hit me with the grenade, you know what would have happened. This lasted some two hours. Then one of them said he was an Ustashi from Herzegovina. Fortunately, they were ordered to leave and I remained alone with one Guard member. I felt relieved. Then a man, probably their chief, came , also armed, and took me to the prison premises for interrogation. He took everything I had in my pockets, including the pads I had. And they again started interrogating me, like at my home. Fortunately I had with me the hospital documentation, and ferryboat tickets, so that I convinced him I had been in Rijeka, but he doubted that. I told him I was a priest in Zadar, in the church of the Saint Prophet Elias, he said that he did not know that, and I told him that I was no bandit or criminal, and asked why was he treating me like that. He told me that I may not speak. I was persistent and told him to call the president of the communal assembly of Zadar, and the archbishop Mr. Prendža, Mr. Miljenko Domijan, director of the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture, that I was a member of a reconciliation council of the city of Zadar. He thought about that and went to another room, and I was ordered out in the corridor. I heard a phone conversation going on , and he came out and told me I was free. I showed him my legs, all swollen and blue and bloody from the beating, and he said, it is a time of war. All this lasted until the evening.

I didn't dare spend the night at home, but stayed with some friends, because I was afraid that that they would come to my house again. That is what happened on Monday, October 1. On Tuesday, October 2, 1991, around eight in the morning I went with my wife to the bus station to go to Rijeka, for her check up and treatment. As soon as I came to the station I was again surrounded by several armed people, asking me to show my ID card. One of them said I should go with them to the department of internal affairs. I told them I had been interrogated there the day before and released. In the meantime a police car arrived and I was told to get in at once. My wife started crying and showed her doctor's order for a

control check up, and we showed our bus tickets. One of them was examining our passes, and in mine it was written by mistake that I was born in Smoković instead of Sonković. That Guard member said: If you had been born in Smoković you would now certainly get a bullet in your forehead, that village caused us the most harm.

While all that arguing was going, an older policeman took me out of the police car, led me behind the car and said: "I am letting you go at my risk. If only 10% of what has been written about you is negative, there is no life for you here or anywhere in Croatia. A wanted circular has been issued for you. That is how I managed to escape and go to Rijeka, and from Rijeka to Ljubljana, where I spent several days. Then I went to Belgrade by plane through Austria with my sick wife who was being treated in Rijeka for cerebral hemorrhage, but thank God, suffered no major adverse consequences so far.

Already on the second day, October 5, the Guard members moved into my house, broke down the door with pick axes and destroyed everything inside. They took my car from the garage and drove it away. In Ljubljana I heard that they had left the house but that everything had been destroyed. I only thank God that I saved my life, and that I have no consequences from the beating. After 30 years f working to provide some housing space for myself and my children I have been left with nothing.

At present there is less than 5% of Serbian population in Zadar. They have been moved out, and what is even more tragic, a man from Zadar (Dragičević) told me in Ljubljana that many of those who have remained are disappearing in the night, that they are being taken away in unknown directions, and they will certainly never return.

This is the tragic life history of Serbs in Zadar in these times and on this space when the Ustashi avalanche is destroying everything Serbian and Orthodox in its path. We trust that the Almighty will give us the strength and endurance to withstand all

this, hoping for a better tomorrow .

Kissing your Holy Right Hand and begging for your Archpastoral blessing, I remain your obedient

Priest Djuro Skočić
Priest of the I Parish of Zadar

Your Reverence,

While I was in the Parish of Smoković on Sunday October 6, in the afternoon, and on Monday October 7, in the morning, I noticed some changes with respect to the report I sent to Your Reverence on October 4 this year.

The Ustashi continued with their atrocities in this area. I shall mention just some of the things noticeable amid the raging war.

Thank God there was no loss of human life in this part of the parish. Only Mićan Opačić from Murvica was wounded. But access to a large part of the parish such as Poljica, Crno and Zemunik Donji is not possible ,so that we can get no information whatsoever on the Serbs in those places. But if there was no loss of life among the citizens of Smoković , there was among other Serbs , those who had come as volunteers to defend these borders. In the battle for Smoković, as far as I know, three soldiers of the YPA and one reserve member of the Territorial Defense were killed.

With regard to material losses, they have greatly increased as compared to two days ago. In the settlement of Opačić in Murvica Donja the Ustashi horde destroyed or demolished several Serbian facilities. The Ustashi broke into numerous Serb households and took away everything that was valuable from them.

Serb houses were burned down in Zemunik Donji, but we do not know which ones,because no access is possible.

Several Serb houses in Smoković were hit by shells from Ustashi mortars .

HIS REVERENCE NIKOLAJ
BISHOP OF DALMATIA
ŠIBENIK

I was informed this morning that an ultimatum had been given to the Ustashi to let all the citizens wishing to do so leave Zadar by 4.00 p.m. Since Smoković is a throughway , until 10.00 a.m. I noticed no citizens going towards SAO Krajina.

All this gives rise to pessimistic thoughts that in this region our people will be exposed to much more suffering and our property to devastation.

God forbid that from happening.

Kissing your Holy Right Hand, I remain your obedient

Archpriest of the Parish of Smoković
Priest Jovan Lazičić

In Zemunik Gornji
October 7,1991

Your Reverence,

The war that started raging in Croatia several months ago spread these days to the parish I am entrusted with. The Croatian Ustashi started their attack on the village of Smoković and other Serb villages in the vicinity of Zadar on Holy Cross Day, September 27, and the main focus of the attack is the purely Serb village of Smoković, although other partially Serb villages have not been spared either.

Strong forces of the Ustashi army are located in the Croatian villages of Zemunik Donji, Murvica Donja and Gornja, Poličnik, Crni and Suhovare. These villages border on Smoković. Smoković was shelled from all those villages on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, occasionally. On Tuesday , from 5.55 p.m. the enemy opened strong mortar fire from four sides on the village of Smoković and the fire continued until Wednesday morning to 9.15 a.m. without interruption. The whole village was exposed to the shelling, but most of all the hamlet of Breg where the church, parish home and cemetery are located. Many shells landed around the church and parish home and the following were damaged: the wall of the churchyard from the northern side, the window panes were broken as a result of detonations, and the external facade of the church was damaged by shell fragments.

All the windows on the parish home were broken, and the walls partially cracked. As far as I could see and learn the following facilities in the village were damaged: the school, the houses of Pavle Paravinja, Petar Kovačević, Ljuba Kovačević and Marija Prostran, widow of the late Krsto. These facilities were severely damaged. Smaller damage was inflicted on virtually all the buildings in Smoković. In Donja Murvica, in the hamlet of Opačić, many Serb facilities were damaged, but due to the incessant fire by the Ustashi it was not possible to establish in the field all the evil incurred on our people by the Ustashi. The shooting is still going on, and three villagers of Smoković: Jela Prostran, widow of the late Steva, and Srdjo Rajčević and his wife were

wounded.

Foreboding evil we organized the evacuation of the population (the elderly and children) on Monday afternoon. The army came with two buses. I found a truck and Jovo Prostran ,son of the late Jandrija one also. In that way we took about 400 people from the village. Part of them were accommodated in the shacks beside the Church of St.John in Benkovac, and some of them in private houses in Benkovac, Bukovič and Benkovačko Selo.

When we were loading the truck of Ljubomir Škopelj, and carrying in the last person, the disabled old man Ljuba Kovačević, a mortar shell from the direction of Poličnik fell some 20 m. from us. Luckily no one was hurt. After the truck started, we who remained lay down behind a small wall, and four other shells fell around us,but no one was hurt. I know nothing about my parishioners in Poljice, Crni and Zemnuk Donji, since it is not possible to get any information on them because of the incessant shelling.On Tuesday, about 4.00 p.m. two young men from the village of Mladen (Strel Pavić and Branko (Gaje) Rajčević) accosted Šime Šestan, son of Miško ,called Hrvat from Zemunik Donji in the eastern part of the village and asked him what he was doing there. He answered that he was looking for the crisis headquarters, and that a captain had let him cross the border between Smoković and Zemunik Donji. They searched him and found an old war pistol of German production with a bullet in the barrel.They took away the weapon and allowed him to return to Zemunik. Afterwards we heard that no one had let him enter the village and that the crisis headquarters knew nothing about his coming. His intentions were probably to identify our positions, because fire was opened on Smoković immediately after his return to Zemunik Donji.

Livestock has started dying from thirst and hunger in Smoković just as in Slavonija and Baranja.

I spent my first night in Smoković on the front line, in a small trench , in fear, and the others in the cellar of the house of

Čeda Tintor ,son of the late Ilija together with members of our territorial defense: Čeda, Momčilo, Milan, Neven and Nevenka Tintor, Zoran Pavić,Milan Popović, Nenad Rajčević, Dragan Pavić and some other people, because of the strong mortar fire on the part of the Ustashi bandits even the guard could not man its positions .

While I am writing this report, shooting is still going on in Smoković, so that nothing is certain, and I am deeply concerned about the destiny of my parishioners because they are surrounded by Croat villages on all sides.

May God and the Saint Martyr George let all this end as painlessly as possible.

Priest of Smoković
Archpriest Jovan Lazičić

In Smoković
October 4,1991

HIS REVERENCE NIKOLAJ
BISHOP OF DALMATIA
ŠIBENIK

ORTHODOX BISHOP
OF THE EPARCHY OF DALMATIA
No. 372/92
October 5,1991
Šibenik

A copy of the above report was submitted to the Holy Synod of Bishops for its information and further action.

BISHOP OF DALMATIA,
sgd. NIKOLAJ

SERBIAN ORTHODOX PARISH
SMOKOVIĆ

Your Reverence,

Since Smoković is in a state of war, many facilities have been demolished or partially damaged, including the parish home on which all the windows and shutters have been broken, as well as the windows on the Church of the St. Martyr George.The bombardment and shelling is still going on . With the help of two parishioners from Smoković - Milan Kalapać, son of the late Stevan and Nevenko Tintor son of the late Nikola, I managed in haste to gather the most precious mobile valuables of the Parish of Smoković and to take and house them in the new parish home in Benkovac.

Because the shelling had started we did not manage to take down the icons from the iconostasis.

The valuables were received by Petar Jovančević against a receipt, confirming it by his signature and the seal of the church commune of Benkovac.

Your Reverence, please find enclosed a copy of the above receipt.

Begging your Archpastoral blessing, I remain your obedient

Archpriest Jovan Lazičić
Priest of Smoković

Smoković,
September 30,1991

HIS REVERENCE NIKOLAJ
BISHOP OF DALMATIA
ŠIBENIK

LIST OF OBJECTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE PARISH OF SMOKOVIĆ

1. Icon Plaštanica (wood)
2. Icon , the image of Christ (wood)
3. Icon , a saint ,damaged (wood)
4. - " -
5. Icon, St. Martyr George (wood)
6. Icon, St. Veronica,(washing of the feet) (wood)
7. Icon, the Holy Mother of God (wood)
8. Icon, the image of Christ (the head) (wood)
9. Icon, half of the diptych (Mother of God with Christ) (wood)
10. Icon, the Crucifixion (wood)
11. Icon, the Betrotal of St.Catherine, 1942 (wood)
12. Icon, St.George and the Three Holy Bishops (wood)
13. Icon, St.John the Baptist (canvas on wood)
14. Icon, Mother of God Hodigitrija (wood)
15. Icon, Mother of God (wood)
16. Two Venetian plates, (collection plates) , brass
17. One silver thurible (hand made)
18. Two hand crosses (hand made)
19. One gold cross with plain glass.
20. Gold dish for Communion for the ill
21. Jewelry with five medallions from 1780
22. Jewelry with five medallions from 1780
23. Jewerlry with three medallions and one small medallion from 1811
24. Jewelry with eleven medallions from 1848
25. Documents on citizenship rights (registers) from:1816, 1870, 1880-1903 and 1950
26. Six old seals and one stamp

In Smoković, September 30, 1991

The following were present when the list was drawn up:

1. Archpriest Jovan Lazičić
2.
3.

4.
5.
In Benkovac, church objects taken over by
On September 30,1991

ORTHODOX BISHOP
EPARCHY OF DALMATIA
No. 368/91
September 30,1991
Šibenik

The above report and the list of the objects
should be submitted to the Holy Synod of Bishops
for their information

BISHOP OF DALMATIA
sgd. Nikolaj

THE REVEREND NIKOLAJ,
BISHOP OF DALMATIA, ŠIBENIK

Your Excellency,

Today I somehow managed to get away from the war operations in the Drniš region, or Kričokl. I got a lift from a captain driving a cisterm to Knin. I cannot go back there because a price has been put on my head . Three days ago I nearly fell into an Ustashi trap.

I have not been to Boljke since St. John' s Day, the village is under a total blocade, many young people have been captured and beaten up. Myself and my family have been left without any means of livelihood. Vlastimir is in Belgrade and Ilijana and my wife in Benkovac. So far I have been alone in the parish. As my health is failing I am simply no longer able to serve in this region.

I therefore appeal to you to help me and if possible to transfer me to the Karin parish so I may earn a living for my children. You remember that we spoke about this earlier. I beg you , as a son to do this for me.

I am ready to inform the Archbishop that I wish to hand over the parish. If you cannot do this for me all I can say is that I can no longer perform the duties required of me in this parish. I truly have no-one else to address myself to but you. I <have honoroubly performed my duty in these parts up to now but my health does not allow me to continue. Now that I have been put on the "wanted" list I have had to leave and I felt it to be my duty to let you know that I am no longer there.

I am convinced that you will have understanding for my troubles and that you will grant my request. I remain your loyal and grateful servant.

(signed) Boško Katić

My new address is:
Benkovačko selo "Novo naselje"
Benkovac

SERBIAN ORTHODOX BISHOP OF THE DALMATIAN PARISH
No. 367/91
September 19, 1991
Šibenik

A copy of the above report to be submitted to the Holy Archbishops' Synod for consideration.

BISHOP OF DALMATIA
(signature illegible)

YOUR EMINENCE,

As I am unable to address myself to the Reverend Bishop Lukijan whose movements are restricted by the war, I am addressing myself to Your Eminence.

The war operations have resulted in the destruction of the following churches : the Temple of "Sv. Prepodobne Matere Paraskeve"(Our Lady Paraskeva) , fully renovated. On October 9, at 2.20 p.m., the Temple was mined and destroyed; the Temple of St. Pantelije, the Great Martyr, burnt down in Toranj so that only the walls remain; the Temple of St. Dimitrije, the Great Martyr in Gornji Obriježi, fully renovated, burnt and destroyed.

The perpetrators of these misdeeds are our neighbours - Croats with whom we have lived and worked together all these years.

I am in hiding in the woods with my parishoners , sharing good and bad with them. My main activity is collecting medicine, food and clothing for the people and our improvised field clinics .

(Signed:) Priest Radovan G. Vučinić
of Kukunjevac Parish

Serbian Orthodox Church
Parish
No.10/91
15 October, 1991
Gornja Jagodnja

THE MOST REVEREND, MR. NIKOLAJ
BISHOP OF DALMATIA, ŠIBENIK

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you of this year' s celebrations of the Feast of the Temple of Simon, the Monk in Jagodnja Gornja. This year differed from past years. The celebrations took place to the sound of grenades and rifle shells. Grenades fell close to the Temple during the Divine Liturgy. There were few believers inside the Temple. I have also had two baptisms which I performed in private homes for security reasons. As I served the Divine Liturgy I was fearful for myself, the Temple and the officiating priest, Petar Jovanović.

PRIEST MOMČILO S. VUKŠA
OF THE JAGODINSKO BIOGRATSKI PARISH

RE: Report on war-time devastation of our temples by Croatian terrorists

HOLY ARCHBISHOPS'SYNOD
SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
BEOGRAD

The parish in Sisak has kept us regularly informed of attacks on our Church including report no. 33/91 of July 29, 1991 when there was still hope that the flames of war would die down . However to our dismay, developments have taken a turn for the worse.

The photodocumentation testifies to the vandalist attacks and determination to destroy our religious organization and stifle our Church. Fascist inscriptions adorn the facades of our churches such as : WE ARE USTASHIS, NDH, PAVELIĆ. All this shows that the perpetrators are the followers of Pavelić' s Ustashis and facsists.This is further corroborated by a threatening letter in which the main motto is "DEATH TO CHETNIKS" which is also indicative of their destructive intentions.

I have the honour to submit the above to the Holy Archbishops' Synod for their information and consideration as classified material to be used with caution so that no harm may befall our priest.

Faithful servant of the Holy Archbishops' Synod

Metropolitan of Zagreb and Ljubljana
(signed) Jovan

SERBIAN ORTHODOX METROPOLITAN
PARISH OF ZAGREB AND LJUBLJANA
No. 509
October 31, 1991
Zagreb

RE: Destruction of temples of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Slavonia

TO THE HOLY ARCHBISHOPS SYNOD
OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
BELGRADE

Our priest RADOVAN VUČINIĆ of the Kukunjevac parish, archbishops' s vicarage of Pakrac-Slavonija eparchy, came to the Patriarchy on October 31, 1991 with his wife bringing the following report:

1. the Temple of St. Petka in Kukunjevac which had been fully reconstructed, was mined by Croatian terrorists on October 9, 1991 at 2.20 p.m.

2. The Temple of Pantelejmon the Great Martyr in Toranj, also fully repaired after having been damaged during World War II, was set on fire from the inside so that only the walls still stand. The perpetrators were local Croats, terrorists and Ustashis.

3. The Temple of the Great Martyr Dimitrije in Pakrački Batinjani, rebuilt from the foundations up and fully renovated, has also been destroyed by local Croatian terrorists and Ustashi-oriented fascists.

4. The Temple of St. John Gogslov in Gornja Obriježa, fully renovated, was set on fire and destroyed by local Croatian terrorists.

Priest Radovan Vučinić sought shelter for his wife and children with friends in Sremčica, near Belgrade, while he intends to go back to be with his parishioners. I ask the Holy Archbishops' Synod to grant him material aid envisaged for exiled priests, to cover the upkeep of his family , as he left all his property in the vicarage in Kukuljevac which has been totally destroyed by Croatian terrorists. Priest Radovan Vučinić should be listed among the clergymen who are in hiding with their parishoners .

On St. Petka' s Day, father Radovan served the Divine Liturgy in Kukuljevac at the ruins of his church which was celebrating its feast on that day. He served most of the liturgy in tears shared by a small number of his parishoners who had the courage to appear on the ruins of their church.

I have the honour to enclose to the Holy Archbishops' Synod his handwritten report and a film of the ruins of destroyed churches for your information and consideration.

(Signed:)METROPOLITAN JOVAN OF ZAGREB AND LJUBLJANA

Enclosure:1

SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
SISAK PARISH no. 33/91
July 29,1991

THE MOST REVEREND METROPOLITAN
OF ZAGREB AND LJUBLJANA, MR.JOVAN

R E P O R T

on attacks against the Church , the property of the Orthodox Church in Sisak and on threats against the fundamental human freedoms of the officiating priest and members of his family

Your Eminnence,

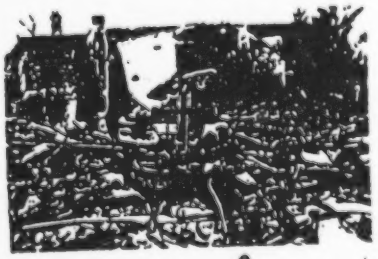
It is with great sorrow and concern that I wish to inform you while in exile, that in the night between July 14 and I5, 1991 , at 1.15 a.m. unknown persons threw an explosive device in front of the entrance to our church - the Chapel of St. Petka in Sisak , 4, 29. November Street . The day before I had sought shelter with my family from the onslaught of evil but I returned to Sisak on July 22, 1991 and saw for myself the damage that had been done. The blast damaged the main doors of the Church, the facade of the surrounding buildings, the iron gate of the courtyard and shatterred about 20 window panes of the Church. If we add to this act of vandalism , the damage wrought to the Church previously, about which I have already informed you, we have to note with deep distress that our place of worship has been damaged to such an extent that it can no longer be used for religious service. I have taken photographs of the Church as it now stands and I will send you the pictures shortly, as photographic evidence.

After talking to the Church officers and our faithful parishoners, we came to the conclusion that at this point in time the essential conditions are lacking for me to be able to perform my priestly duties in this parish so that with my family I have fled from Sisak.

I hope and pray that these evil passions will subside and I await your further instructions. I am temporarily staying with my parents. The address is : Sandići 66, Brezovo Polje, 76100 Brčko.

I ask for your blessing,

(Signed:) Priest Nedeljko Božić,
Sisak Parish



Uništena i oštećena srpska svetinje na području bivše Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine u ratu 1991-1993. godine

Destroyed and damaged Serbian holy monuments on the territory of the former Yugoslav provinces of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina during the war 1991-1993

Jadransko more